137

DR. R. GREY'S
MEMORIA TECHNICA,

OR METHOD OF

ARTIFICIAL MEMORY

APPLIED TO AND EXEMPLIFIED IN

Chronology,	Geography,
History,	Astronomy.

ALSO,

JEWISH, GRECIAN, AND ROMAN COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED,

LOWE'S MNEMONICS

DELINEATED,

IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED.

PREFACE.

IT may be proper to acquaint the reader with what improvements have been made in this work since its first publication. In the tables of the patriarchs and ancient kings, care has been taken to signify, with the utmost brevity, the relation which every person bore to his immediate predecessor. In the geographical part, besides the adding of many remarkable places both in ancient and present geography, the memorial lines for the general and particular divisions have many of them been formed anew, with particular regard to the situation of the respective kingdoms, provinces, or countries into which those divisions have been made; so that every line is in some measure the epitome of a map. The tables of ancient coins, weights, and measures have been carefully reviewed, and very much augmented; and decimal tables subjoined, of great use for the more speedy and exact reduction of them. There is likewise added an Index of the historical, chronological, and geographical words; of the usefulness of which is given an account in the proper place. Besides these, there are several alterations and additions of less moment, interspersed throughout the whole; such as either my own experience or the judgment of my friends had suggested to me, in order to render the design more useful. I shall not trouble the reader with the reasons of them, which, if he compares the editions, he will very probably find out himself: nor do I think it necessary to apologize for having made them, since it could not be expected that an invention

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of this kind should be so perfect at first, as not to be capable
of being considerably improved. And I was the more willing
to bestow some care and pains upon it, and to give it what
improvement I was able, in return for the favourable reception
it has met with from the public, beyond what was expected
by myself or others. An Art of Memory has by many
been looked upon as a thing either in itself impracticable,
or, at least, in the common methods of it, useless and
trifling. And I was sensible that the following method
would lie under the additional disadvantage of a whimsical
and out of the way appearance; besides that, the seeming
difficulty of it at first sight would, I foresaw, deter many
from so much as attempting to make themselves masters
of it. Notwithstanding these discouragements, it has had
the good fortune to give some satisfaction, and to meet
with some success; and will, I hope, continue to be looked
upon as an useful help to those who delight in reading, and
would retain what they had read with faithfulness and ac-
curacy, particularly in such points wherein their memories
are most likely to fail them.

The objections which have been made to it from the
difficulty of remembering the memorial lines would most
effectually be removed by habituating young minds to them
betimes, by the frequent transcribing and repetition of
them. The technical words would by this means become
natural and familiar, and of no small advantage to them in
the course of their future studies; they would be easily
received and long retained. But I shall say no more upon
this point, having already touched upon it in the Introduc-
tion; to which also I refer the reader for what might further
be expected by way of Preface.

INTRODUCTION.

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IT is a general complaint amongst men of reading, and to many a discouragement from it, that they find themselves not able to *retain* what they read with any certainty or exactness. And in no part of literature is there greater room for this complaint than in *History*: to the studying of which with pleasure and improvement, as nothing contributes more, so nothing has been thought more difficult to be *retained*, than a distinct and accurate knowledge of *Chronology* and *Geography*. Upon this account several attempts have been made to remedy, in some measure, the defects of the memory, by chronological and geographical tables, cuts, and maps, and by reducing the principal parts of history to certain epochas or æras, so disposed and contrived, as may be most likely to affect the imagination, and make the deeper impression upon the mind. Thus Mr. Hearne, in his *Ductor Historicus*, has reduced the whole compass of chronology to thirteen grand epochas, all beginning with the letter C. Dean Prideaux, in his *Introduction to History*, has made use of the ·number *seven*, throughout his whole book ; " not out of affectation (as he tells us) but experience, as *most easy for the memory;*" with others of the like nature, which serve at least to show that the memory wants assistance, and that small helps are better than none. But of all the inventions made use of for this end, none has been found to contribute more to the assistance of the memory than that of *technical* verses ; both as they generally contain a great deal in a little com-

pass, and also because being once learned, they are seldom or never forgot. For the truth of which I may venture to appeal to the weakest memories, whether they have not to the last found themselves in possession of that ever-memorable line,

Barbara Celarent Darii Feiro Baralipton.

Of this nature is the following method; the design of which is, not to make the *memory better,* but *things more easy to be remembered;* so that by the help of it, an ordinary, or even a weak memory, shall be able to retain what the strongest and most extraordinary memory could not retain without it. For, as he, who first contrived to assist the eye with a telescope, did not by that pretend to give sight to the blind, or make any alteration in the eye itself, but only to bring the objects nearer, that they might be viewed more accurately and distinctly; so neither is it pretended * by this art to teach those to remember every thing who never could remember any thing; or to make men in an instant skilful in sciences which before they were utterly unacquainted with; but only to enable them to retain, with *certainty* and *exactness,* what they have already a general and competent knowledge of: that they may not be obliged upon every occasion to have fresh recourse to their books or maps, or be under the tiresome necessity of reading the same things again and again, still forgetting them as fast as they read them.

To those who may object, of what use is it to be thus exact, and content themselves with an imperfect and confused remembrance of what they read; it might be answered,

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* Hæc ars tota habet hanc vim, non ut totum aliquid cujus in ingeniis nostris pars nulla fit, pariat et procreet; verum ut ea, quæ sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata, educat atque confirmet. *Cicero de Oratore,* lib. ii. edit. C. Steph, p. 182.

that such as think it of no use, need not, as I presume they will not, trouble themselves about it; this being designed for the benefit of those only who think it is of use; and who, even at the expense of a little pains, would remember if they could: but, besides this, I believe it will be agreed on all hands, that to instance in history only, a man who *has* an exact notion of time and place, finds incomparably more pleasure, and makes a speedier progress in that study than he who *has not.*

I shall here beg leave to transcribe a passage from ADDISON's *Dialogues, upon the Usefulness of Ancient Medals:* " There is one advantage, says Eugenius, that seems to me " *very considerable,* which is the great help to memory one " finds in medals: for my own part, I am very much em- " barrassed in the names and ranks of the several Roman " emperors, and find it difficult to recollect upon occasion " the different parts of their history: but your medalists, " upon the first naming of an emperor, will immediately " tell you his age, family and life. To remember where " he enters in the succession, they only consider, in what " part of the cabinet he lies; and by running over in their " thoughts such a particular drawer, will give you an account " of all the remarkable parts of his reign."

If this be such a *considerable advantage* in medals, I hope it will be allowed that the following method is of some use, since by it a man may be enabled to remember when any emperor, from Julius Cæsar to Jovian, began his reign, and that as readily as you can name him, by the help of no more than *seven memorial lines.* The like he may do, with the same ease and readiness, by the kings of England, and so proportionably for any other part of sacred or profane history. For, how impracticable soever it may seem at first view, I have reason to believe, that any reader of a

common capacity may, by a regular proceeding and ordinary
application, be able readily and exactly to answer *most* if
not *all*, the questions that can be proposed, from the follow-
ing tables.

The manner in which I would advise him to proceed
(after having premised that he must not be too hasty at
first, but make himself * master of one thing before he pro-
ceeds to another, beginning with such particulars as he has
most occasion or inclination to retain) is this. First, let
him learn to *explain* the several *memorial lines*, according
to the method hereafter to be laid down, by consulting the
tables to which they belong. 2. This done, let him, by
looking upon the tables, learn to make out the lines; and
3, Let him charge his memory with them, by *frequent repe-
tition*. By this means the words will become *familiar*,
how harsh and uncouth soever they may appear at first,
and he will find it as easy to know the diameter, distance,
and magnitude of any planet; the particular time or age of
any remarkable person or thing; the longitude and latitude
of any place, and the like, as it is to remember their *names*
the whole art being in effect nothing more than this ; *to
make such a change in the* ending *of the name of a place,
person, planet, coin*, &c. without altering the beginning *of
it, as shall readily suggest the thing sought, at the same
time that the beginning of the word being preserved, shal-
be a* leading *or* prompting *syllable to the ending of it so
changed*.

I would willingly here let the reader a little more
into my meaning, which he may not otherwise so readily

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* Assumendus usus paulatim, ut pauca primum complectamur
animo quæ reddi fidelitur possint : mox per incrementa tam mo-
dica ut onerari se labor ille non sentiat, augenda usu et exercita-
tione multa continenda est, quæ quidem maxima ex parte memoria
constat. **Quintilianus**, iib. x. edit. Gibson. Ox. p. 534.

apprehend, lest he should think there is more difficulty in the matter than there really is. I would ask him, then, if he thinks he could remember to call CYRUS, Cyr*uts;* DANIEL, Dani*ull;* ALEXander the Great, Aléx*ita;* JULIUS Cæsar, Juli*os* Cæsar; or MAHOMET, Máhom*audd.* If he can but do this, he has nothing else to do (when he is once master of the general key, and knows what letters of the alphabet stand for what figures) in order to remember, without any possibility of being mistaken, that the years in which Cyrus, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar founded their pective monarchies, were as follow :—

<div align="right">Before Christ.</div>

CYRUS—Cyr*uts* 536

ALEXander—Aléx*ita* 331

JULIUS Cæsar—Juli*os* 46

And that the Mahometan æra, or flight of Mahomet was A. D. 622.—In like manner for Geography. Does he think he could remember to call MADRID Madr*oy-t,* or JERUSalem Jer*ula-ts,* or BLENHEIM Blenhe*bav,* or THESSALY Thess*jan?* This is all that is required,—to remember that the degree of latitude of Madrid is about 40, and the * longitude about 3 ; the latitude of Jerusalem about 31, and the longitude 36 ; that Blenheim is in *Bavaria,* and that what was the ancient Thessaly is the present *Janna.* Thus the reader will observe, that all that he has to do, is for one word to remember another, which only varies from it a little in the *termination.*† And to make even this easier to be remembered,

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* The reader is presumed to be so far acquainted with geography, as to be able to tell which is eastern and which is western longitude, when he is informed that the first meridian is fixed at London.

† In many words the variation is very small : as K. John K. J*ann,* INACHUS Ina*kus,* Solon Sol*un,* HERODOTUS Herod*ofus,* PLATO Plat*ok,* TRAJAN Traja*nk,* CLEOPATRA Cleopat*la,* GORDIAN

the *technical* words are thrown into the form or com-
mon Latin verse, or at least of something like it.   For as
there was no necessity to confine myself to any rules of
quantity or *position*, I hope I need make no apology for the
liberty I have taken in having, without regard to either, and
perhaps now and then without so much as a regard to the
just number of feet, only placed the words in such order as
to make them run most easily off the tongue, and succeed
each other in the most natural manner.   But this by the
way for the reader's encouragement.

In the mean time, till he can repeat the *memorial lines*,
and to those who are not willing to give themselves any
trouble at all in charging their *memory* with them, the *tables*
themselves will not be without their use ; of which it may
be expected that I should give some account.

For the chronology and history I have chiefly consulted*
Archbishop Usher's Annals, Marshall's Chronological Tables
the *Rationarium Temporum* of Petavius, Mr. Hearne's *Ductor
Históricus*, and Bishop Beveridge's *Institutiones Chronolo-
gicæ*.   The succession of the Assyrian and Babylonian
Monarchs, the Kings of Persia, Media, Syria, Egypt, &c.
are taken from Dr. Prideaux's Chronological Tables, at the
end of his Connexion ; the times of the flourishing of the
Fathers, Heretics, Councils, &c. from Dr. Cave's *Historia
Literaria*.   The Roman Emperors, and the time of writing
of the canonical books of the New Testament, from Mr.
Eachard's Roman and Ecclesiastical Histories. The Legatine

Gor*din*, the battle of Marathon Marath*onz*, Attila Atti*fla*,
Crœsus Crœs*use*, Austin Aust*ins*, &c. Those which appear more
difficult will be full as easy, when familiarised by use.
   * It may be some satisfaction to the reader to know, that Mr.
Bedford (as he tells us in the Preface to his Scripture Chronology)
never differs from Dr. Prideaux ; and even from the creation of the
world to the destruction of Jerusalem, never above five years from
Archbishop Usher, the late Bishop of Worcester, or Mr. Marshall.

and Provincial Constitutions from Bishop Gibson's *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici.* The astronomical calculations are from Dr. Derham's Astro-Theology. I have also added Mr. Whiston's, from his Theory of the Earth. In the geographical part, my chief guide has been Dr. Wells's Treatise of Ancient and Present Geography, whose Maps may be consulted by the learner. For the coins, weights, and measures, I have chiefly been obliged to Dr. Arbuthnot's books and tables, not without consulting Bishop Cumberland, Dr. Bernard, and Bishop Hooper, and other writers upon that subject, of whom I have made what use I thought convenient. If any prefer other authors, who differ from these, they may easily apply the art to their favourite author, by a change of the words, according to the method laid down. And, indeed, when the reader is perfectly master of it, he would do well to form words for his own use, which perhaps he will sooner remember than those which I had formed for mine; my design being rather to give a specimen of what might be done by it, than a set of *complete* tables in the respective sciences.. If some think I have been deficient in leaving out what they suppose worthy of remembering, others perhaps will think I have been too full. To both these I answer, that I impose no task upon my readers, nor desire to prevent their own improvements: they may add what they please, and pass by what they please. Nor do I think it at all necessary that they should be able to answer *every* particular in the following tables; only this I may venture to affirm, that if they once charge their memory with them, they will find them no burden, and that it is not only practicable, but easy to be done.

It is not to be expected that gentlemen, who have gone through the course of their studies, will trouble themselves to begin again anew, and go regularly through the *whole*;

but it is submitted to those who have the education of young students in the universities and public schools, whether it would not be of some service towards facilitating the progress of their pupils and scholars in useful knowledge, to have them early and thoroughly acquainted with this small treatise. It is the advice of Quintilian, that boys should be used to repeat, as fast as possible, harsh and crabbed words and verses, purposely made difficult, in order to give them a more full and articulate pronunciation. His words are these : * *Non alienum fuerit exigere ab his ætatibus, quo sit absolutius ôs et expressior sermo, ut nomina quædam versusque affectatæ difficultatis, ex pluribus asperrime coëuntibus inter se syllabis catenatos et veluti confragosos quam citatissime volvant.* The frequent repetition of the following memorial lines would certainly answer *this* end, and at the same time a *much better ;* and if I might also recommend, as he does, the *writing* of them too, in order to make the deeper impression, it would doubtless have a good effect, and boys would be treasuring up learning even before they were aware of it. † *Illud non pænitebit curasse cum* scribere *nomina puer (quemadmodum moris est) cæperit, ne hanc operam in vocabulis* vulgaribus *et forte occurrentibus perdat. Protinus enim potest interpretationem linguæ secretioris quam Græci* γλώσσας *vocant, dum aliud agitur, ediscere, et inter prima elementa consequi rem postea proprium tempus desideraturam.* It may be sufficient to have just hinted these things to those whose more immediate province it is, and who are best qualified to judge what methods may most effectually contribute to the improvemen of those under their care.

From the account I have given of it, the reader will

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* Institutiones Orat. edit. Gibson. Oxon. p. 12.   † Ibid.

observe, that the method here proposed is perfectly different from that of Simonides the Cean,* so famous among the ancients for being the first inventor of an art of memory, † o whom both Tully and Quintilian speak with respect, and of whose method of ‡ *places* and *images* (*i. e.* of having a repository of ideas, a large house, or the like, divided into several apartments, in each of which you are to place in order a symbolical representation of the things which you would remember) they have given us a very full and particular account, as also of the occasion which first gave rise to it. What improvements have been made of this method by some modern authors, or in what manner or with what success others have set up to teach privately the art of

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* Σιμωνίδης ὁ Λεωπρέπους, ὁ Κεῖος, Ο ΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΥΡΩΝ, ἐνίκησεν 'Αθήνησιν διδάσκων, καὶ αἱ εἰκόνες ἐστάθησαν 'Αρμοδίου καὶ 'Αριστογείτονος, ἔτη HH.—Marm. Arund. i. l. 70.

De Simonide hoc vide Joannem Tzetzem, Chiliade i. cap. 24, ubi victorias reportasse ait quinquaginta sex. Consule etiam Valerium Maximum, lib. iv. cap. 7.

† Non sum tanto ego, inquit, ingenio quanto Themistocles fuit ut oblivionis artem quam memoriæ malim ; gratiamque habeo Simonidi illi Ceio quem primum ferunt artem memoriæ protulisse. *Cicero de Oratore*, lib. ii.

‡ Constat artificiosa memoria locis et imaginibus, &c. *Cicero ad Herennium*, lib. iii. edit. Car. Steph. p. 30.

Loca discunt quam maxime spatiosa, multa varietate signata, domum forte magnam, et in multos diductam recessus. In ea quicquid notabile est animo diligenter affigitur, ut sine cunctatione ac mora partes ejus omnes cogitatio possit percurrere ———

——— Tum quæ scripserunt, vel cogitatione complectuntur, et alio signo quo moneantur, notant. Quod esse vel ex re tota potest, ut de navigatione, militia : vel ex verbo aliquo. Nam etiam excidentes, unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur : sit autem signum navigationis, ut anchora ; militiæ, ut aliquid ex armis. Hæc itaque digerunt ; primum sensum vel locum vestibulo quasi assignant, secundum atrio, tum impluvia circumeunt, nec cubiculis modo aut exedris, sed stratis etiam similibusque per ordinem committunt. Hoc facto, cum est repetenda memoria, incipiunt ab initio loca hæc recensere, et quod cuique crediderunt, reposcunt, et eorum imagine admonentur, &c. *Quintiliani Institutiones Orat.* lib. xi. edit. Gibson, p. 561.

memory, I am altogether ignorant. Having found my own
method sufficient for myself, I had no inclination to look
after any other. What use it may be of to the public, must
be left to experience. The novelty of it may perhaps re-
commend it to the inquisitive and curious; and I desire
nothing more than that into whose hands soever it may fall,
they would not be prejudiced against it upon the account of
its *seeming difficulty*, before any have made *trial* of it;
being inclined to think, that to any one, who is at all ac-
quainted with it, it will be found to be so far from being
really difficult, that nothing can be more easy, or more
obvious. The representation of numbers by letters of the
alphabet hath been a thing in practice, more or less, almost
in every language. The only thing wanting was to make
that representation further useful, by substituting vowels, as
well as consonants, for the numerical figures, in such man-
ner and proportion, that any number might be formed into
a word capable of being articulately pronounced, and con-
sequently more perfectly remembered. Amongst the Jews,
indeed, of whose alphabet the vowels are no part, it was a
practice, not only to abbreviate sentences and names of
many words, by putting together the initial letters of those
words, and making out of them an *artificial word* * to
express the whole; but also to make use of *natural* words,
to represent numbers, when they could meet with such as
happened to answer the number they wanted to express.
We have several pieces of ingenuity of this kind in the

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* As *Rambam* for R-abbi M-oses B-en M-aimon; *Ralbag* for
R-abbi L-evi B-en G-erson; *Maccabees* from the abbreviation of
the words in the standard of Judas Maccabæus, M-i C-amoka
B-aëlim J-ehovah, i. e. *Who is like unto thee amongst the gods, O
Lord!* See Prideaux's Connnexion, part. ii. book 3. Of this
nature is what the reader will meet with in the beginning of the
geographical part of this method, page 47, &c.

rontispieces oi their Bibles, where they give us the *year* of
he edition in some word or sentence of Scripture, the letters
f which, according to their numerical value, make up the
late. I have subjoined* some of them for the entertain-
nent of the learned reader, from Bishop Beveridge's *Arith-
neticæ Chronologica*. And indeed I am not certain whether
owe not to observations of this kind, the first hint of this
nethod, which I have carried so far, and which, doubtless,
ike all other inventions, is still capable of further improve-
nents.

What is added of the miscellany kind, is a small part of
what I had drawn up for my own use, and shews how easily
his art may be applied to almost every part of learning. If

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* Sed non omittendum est, Judæos in librorum præcipue titulis,
id annum quo impressi sunt indigitandum, literas numerales alio
itque quem tradidimus ordine collocare. Enimvero vocem unam
vel plures, easque vol seorsim, vel in sentantia aliqua Biblica
comprehensas excogitant, quarum literæ utut dispositæ numerum
propositum valeant. Ex. gr. In Bibliis Sacris a Josepho Athia
Amstelodami editis, tria occurrunt frontispicia, unum ad Penta
euchum, ad Prophetas alterum, tertium ad Hagiographa. Primum
impressum dicitur שנת לשני עט ספר מהיר לפק Anno computi
minoris *lingua mea est stylus scribæ prompti*. Ps. xlv. Ubi
voces עט ספר ut virgulis superne notatæ annum indigitant quo
Pentateuchus impressus fuit. Quotus autem fuit annus computi
Judaici minoris statim inveniatur, si omnes vocum instarum literæ
una cum numerico earum valore ita disponantur, ע 70 ט 9 ס 60
פ 80 ר 200.=419. Ergo annus erat 419 juxta computum Judæ-
orum minorem, de quo videris chronologicas nostras institutiones.
Sic et prophetæ impressi dicuntur בשנת משא גי הזין לפק. Anno
Onus vallis visionis computi minoris. Is. xxii. Ubi literæ משא
גי הזין valent 420. Frontispicium autem ad כתובים sive Hagio-
grapha impressum est anno כתובים באצבע אלהים scripta digito
Dei, ubi primæ duæ literæ vocis כתובים annum eundem 420 signi-
ficant. Nam ת valet 400, et כ 20. Hunc etiam in modum Talmud
Basileæ impressum dicitur שנת פדות שלח לעמי Anno *redemptionem
misit populo suo*. Ps. cxi. Ubi literæ vocis שלד valent 335.
Denique Seder Tephilloth Hispaniensis, sive Judæorum His-
panorum liturgia ingeniosissime impressa, dicitur שנת הזאת Hoc
Anno, *i. e.* Anno 413, quem literæ הזאת indigitant. Lib. i. c. 6,
p. 211, 212. 4to. 1669.

upon the whole this attempt shall be found to contribute t
the more speedy attainment of useful knowledge, and t
give men of reading, instead of an imperfect and confuse
remembrance of what they read, a satisfactory certainty
and exactness, as I cannot think the little time I have spen
upon it ill bestowed in respect of my own improvement, s
I shall be glad that it proves of as much benefit to others a
I have found it to myself.

Recommendatory character of GREY'S MEMORIA TECHNICA, *written by the Rev. Mr.* LAWSON, *some years Head Master of a Foundation Grammar School, at Wolverhampton; given in the preface of a work published by him for the use of his pupils.*

THE probable reasons why GREY'S MEMORIA TECHNICA has ı been more generally received in Grammar Schools, where any sepa rate regard is paid to History and Chronology, are, that it abounds with matter which has not a strict relation to classical authors, and that it is extended to branches of knowledge, such as Geography, Astronomy, &c. where the necessity of the art is not so evident, and the difficulty of application much greater.

In defence of this art as a subsidiary aid to young persons in History and Chronology, I will not say, that by the help of it the weakest memory may be able to retain what the strongest could not retain without it; but I have no scruple in recommending it to those who wish to avoid the necessity of perpetual recurrence to chronological maps or tables, and who prefer accuracy and fidelity to confused recollection and imperfect remembrance. It does not, indeed confer a new faculty, but it teaches us to manage with skill the capacity of the memory, and contrives such helps as greatly assist its natural powers.

CONTENTS.

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GREY'S MEMORIA TECHNICA.

SECTION I.

A General View of the principal Part of this Method.

SECTION II.

The Application of this Art to Chronology and History.

SECTION III.

The Application of this Art to Geography.

SECTION IV.

The Application of this Art to Astronomy and Chronology.

SECTION V.

The Application of this Art to Coins, Weights, and Measures.

CONTENTS.

SECTION V.
Miscellanea.

LOWE'S MNEMONICS DELINEATED.

MEMORIA TECHNICA.

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SECTION I.

THE principal part of this method is briefly this: to
remember any thing in history, chronology, geography,
&c. a word is formed, the beginning whereof being the
first syllable or syllables of the thing sought, does, by
frequent repetition, of course draw after it the latter part,
which is so contrived as to give the answer. Thus, in
history, the Deluge happened in the year before Christ
two thousand three hundred and forty-eight; this is sig-
nified by the word Del*etok:* Del standing for DELuge,
and *etok* for 2348. In astronomy, the diameter of the
sun (SOLis DIameter) is eight hundred and twenty-two
thousand one hundred and forty-eight English miles; this
is signified by Sol-di*ked-áfei;* Sol-di standing for the
diameter of the sun, *ked-áfei* for 822,148; and so of the
rest, as will be shown more fully in their proper place.
How these words come to signify these things, or con-
tribute to the remembering them, is now to be shown.

The first thing to be done is to learn exactly the fol-
lowing series of vowels and consonants, which are to
represent the numerical figures, so as to be able, at plea-
sure, to form a *technical* word, which shall stand for any
number, or to resolve a word already formed into the
number which it stands for:

a	e	i	o	u	au	oi	ei	ou	y
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
b	d	t	f	l	s	p	k	n	z

Here *a* and *b* stand for **1**, *e* and *d* for **2**, *i* and *t* for
and so on.

See also other signs at page 4.

These letters are assigned arbitrarily to the respecti
figures, and may very easily be remembered. The fir
five vowels in order naturally represent 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. T
diphthong *au*, being composed of *a* 1 and *u* 5, stands f
6; *oi* for 7, being composed of *o* 4 and *i* 3; *ou* for
being composed of *o* 4 and *u* 5. The diphthong *ei* w
easily be remembered for *ei*ght, being the initials of t
word. In like manner for the *consonants*, where t
initials could conveniently be retained, they are made u
of to signify the number; as *t* for *three*, *f* for *four*, *s* f
six, and *n* for *nine*. The rest were assigned without a
particular reason, unless that possibly *p* may be mo
easily remembered for 7 or se*p*tem, *k* for 8 or ὀΚτὼ, *d* f
2 or *d*uo, *b* for 1, as being the first consonant, and *l* for
being the Roman letter for 50, than any others that cou
have been put in their places.

The reasons here given, as trifling as they are, m
contribute to make the series more readily remembere
and if there was no reason at all assigned, I believe
will be granted that the representation of nine or t
numerical figures by so many letters of the alphabet, c
be no great burthen to the memory.

The series, therefore, being perfectly learned, let t
reader proceed to exercise himself in the formation a
resolution of words in this manner:

10	325	381	1921	1491	1012	536	79(
az	*tel*	*teib*	*aneb*	*afna*	*bybe*	*uts*	*pou*

431	553	680	&c.
fib	*lut*	*seiz*	&c.

And as, in numeration of larger sums, it is usual
point the figures at their proper periods of thousan
millions, billions, &c. for the more easy reading of the
as 172,102,795, one hundred and seventy-two milli
one hundred and two thousand seven hundred and nine
five; so, in forming a word for a number consisting

any figures, the syllables may be so conveniently di-
ded, as exactly to answer the end of pointing. Thus,
the instance before us, which is the diameter of the
bit of the earth in English miles, the *technical* word
D-orb-Tér*boid-áze-poul*; the beginning of the word,
-orb-Tér, standing for the diameter of the orbit of the
rth (D-iameter ORBitæ TERræ), and the remaining
rt of it, *boid-áze-poul*, for the number 172,102,795.
N. B. Always remember that the diphthongs are to be
nsidered but as *one letter*, or rather, as representing
ly *one figure*. Note also, that *y* is to be pronounced
w, for the more easily distinguishing it from *i*, as
d=602, pronounce *swid*, *typ*=307, pronounce *twip*.
The reader will observe, that the same date or number
ay be signified by different words, according as vowels
consonants are made choice of, to represent the figures
to begin the words with, as,

325 *tel*, or *idu*, 154 *buf*, or *blo*, or *alf*, or *alo*, 93,451
-*ola*, or *out-fub*, or *ni-fla*, or *out-olb*, &c.

This variety gives great room for choice, in the for-
ation of words, of such terminations as by their *uncom-
nness* are most likely to be remembered, or by any
cidental relation* or *allusion* they may have to the thing
ght. Thus the year of the world in which Æneas is
pposed to have settled in Italy is 2324; but as this
ay be expressed either by *ekef* or *deido*, I choose rather
join *deido* to Æneas, and make the technical word
ne*deido* than Æn*ekef*, for a reason which I think is
vious. Thus King John began his reign A. D. 199
he thousand being understood to be added, as I shall
ow hereafter); but as this may be expressed by *anou*,
boun, or *ann*, I make choice of the last, for then it is
t calling him *Jann* instead of John, and you have the
he almost in his name. Thus Inachus King of Argos
gan his reign in the year before Christ 1856; with a
all **var**iation in the spelling, it is his name Ina*kus*.
ore instances of this kind see in page ix. of the In-
duction.

To go on with our art: it is further to be observ
that z and y being made use of to represent the ciph
where many ciphers meet together, as in 1000, 10000
&c. instead of a repetition of *azyzyzy*, which could neitl
be easily pronounced nor remembered, g stands for h
dred, *th* for thousand and *m* for million. Thus *ag* will
100, *ig* 300, *oug* 900, &c.; *ath* 1000, *oth* 4000, *otho*
othf 4004, *peg* 7200, *dig* 2300, *lath* 51000, *am* 10000
azmoth 10,004,000, *sumus* 65,000,056, *loum* 59,000,0
&c. The solid content of the earth (TERræ MAGNITu
is two hundred and sixty-four thousand eight hundred a
fifty-six millions of cubic miles; this is expressed by
word Ter-magnitéso-*klaum*; Ter-magnit standing
Terræ Magnitudo; *éso-klaum* for 264,856,000,000,
number of cubic miles.

It will be sometimes also of use to be able to set do
a fraction, which may be done in the following mann
let r be the separatrix between the numerator and
denominator, the first coming *before*, the other *after*
as *iro* $\frac{3}{4}$; *urp* $\frac{5}{7}$; *pourag* $\frac{79}{100}$ or ·79; *north* $\frac{94}{1000}$ or ·0
&c. Where the numerator is 1, or unit, it need not
expressed, but begin the fraction with r, as $\frac{1}{7}$ *re*, $\frac{1}{3}$
$\frac{1}{4}$ *ro*, &c. So in decimals, ·01 or $\frac{1}{100}$, *rag*; ·001 or $\frac{1}{10}$
rath.

Thus I have given the reader a general view of
principal part of this method, and now proceed to sh
how I have applied it to history, geography, astronor
and other parts of useful learning; and, having explair
a line or two in each, leave the rest to his own indus
and sagacity; and though the geographical parts are n
in this edition, completely modernized, according to
present divisions of the earth, neither are the recent c
coveries in astronomy noticed here; yet it is hoped t
sufficient is done to answer the student's purpose.

SECTION II.

THE APPLICATION OF THIS ART TO CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY.

THE ages of the world before our Saviour's time are, by
chronologers, generally divided into six: the first, from
the creation to the deluge; the second, from the deluge
to the call of Abraham, &c. according to the following
periods:

	Bef. Christ.
The CREATION of the world	4004
The universal DELUGE	2348
The call of ABraham	1921
Exodus, or the departure of the Israelites from Egypt	1491
The foundation of Solomon's TEMple	1012
CYRus, or the end of the captivity	536
The birth of Christ.	

All this is expressed in one line belonging to Table I.,
as follows:

Crothf, Déletok, Abaneb, Exáfna, Témbybe, Cyruts.

Cr denotes the Creation, othf 4004, Del the Deluge,
Ab the calling of Abraham, Ex Exodus, Tem the Temple,
and Cyr Cyrus. The technical endings of each represent
the respective year, according to the rules already laid
down.

I shall explain two lines more.

Tic-Sil-Con-Aritel, Co-Da-Thé-Mateib, Eph-Ce-The-
Nésfib,
hál-Le-Mar-Eudíola, Co-Vi-Júst-Olut, C-Ag-Co-Po-
Monseiz.

These two lines are a short history of the first
General Councils; and every syllable has its disti
signification. The *first* represents the place where
was held; the *second* shows who was pope at that tin
the *third* under what emperor; the *fourth* against wl
heretic; the *fifth* in what year of our Lord. Thus
first word is Nic-Sil-Con-Ári*tel;* Nic denotes the cou
cil of Nice, Sil pope Silvester, Con the emperor Co
stantine, Ari the heretic Arius, *tel* the year 325. T
second word is Co-Da-Thé-Ma*teib;* Co denotes
council of Constantinople, Da pope Damasus, Thé
emperor Theodosius, Ma the Macedonians, *teib* 38
The third is Eph-Ce-The-Nés*fib;* Eph the council
Ephesus, Ce pope Celestine, The the emperor Theo
sius, junior, Nes the Nestorians, *fib* the year 431. T
fourth is Chál-Le-Mar-Eudí*ola;* Chál the council
Chalcedon, Le pope Leo, Mar the emperor Marci
Eudí the errors of Eutyches and Dioscorus, *ola* the y
451. The fifth is Co-Vi-Júst-O*lut;* Co stands for Co
stantinople, Vi pope Vigilius, Júst the emperor Ju
tinian, O the errors of O-rigen, *lut* the year 553. T
sixth is C-Ag-Co-Po-Mon*seiz;* C stands again for C-c
stantinople, Ag for pope Agatho, Co-Po the emper
Constantine Pogonatus, Mon the Monothelites, *seiz*
year 680.

By this specimen the reader will be able to judge wl
he is to expect from the following Essay, and what it w
cost him to make himself master of it. I would by
means have him discouraged at the difficulty which,
first view, he may apprehend there is, in charging l
memory with so many harsh and barbarous lines;
though they may appear to be so to a person unacquaint
with them, and, as such, difficult to be remembered, y
when frequent repetition has made them familiar, wh
can be more easy than to supply the remaining part of
word which you are prompted with the beginning of?
for instance, to complete Cr— Del— Ab— Ex— Tem-
Cyr— with their technical endings, and make them
into the following line, already explained:

Cro*thf,* Déle*tok,* Aba*neb,* Exáf*na,* Tém*bybe,* Cyru*ts.*

I have only further to desire the reader to take notice, that, for his greater ease, that part of the memorial words which represents the numbers or dates, is distinguished by *italic* characters; that part which is *roman* answers to the small capitals in the Tables.

———◆———

TABLE I.

GENERAL EPOCHAS AND ÆRAS, ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL.

	Bef. Christ.
The CREATION of the world—Cr*othf*	4004
The universal DELUGE—Dé*letok*	2348
The call of ABRAHAM—Ab*aneb*.	1921
Exodus of the Israelites—Ex*áfna*.	1491
The foundation of Solomon's TEMPLE—Tém*bybe* .	1012
CYRUS, or the end of the captivity—Cyr*uts* . .	536
The birth of Christ.	
The destruction of TROY—Tró*yabeit*.	1183
The first OLYMPiad—Olym*pois*	776
The building of ROME—Rom*put*.	753
ERa of NABONAssar—Ær-Nabonás*pop* . . .	747
The PHILIppic æra, or the death of Alexander— Phíl*ido*.	324
The æra of CONTRActs, or of the Seleucidæ, called in the book of Maccabees the æra of the kingdom of the Greeks—Contrac*tad*	312
	Anno Domini.
The DIOCLESian æra, or the æra of Martyrs— Diocles*eko*	284
The æra of the Hegira, or flight of MAHOMet— Máhom*audd*	622
The æra of YEzdegird, or the Persian æra—Ye*zsid*	632

The Memorial Lines.

Cr*othf*, Dé*letok*, Ab*aneb*, Ex*áfna*, Tém*bybe*, Cyr*uts*.
Tró*yabeit*, Olym*pois*, Rom*put* & Ær-Nabonás*pop*.
Phíl*ido*, Contrác*tad*,—Dioclés*eko*, Máhom*audd*, Ye*zsid*.

Though I have no where (except in the ages of t
patriarchs before Abraham) made use of any other æ
than that of the years before and after Christ, becau
those being known, it is easy to find the corresponde
year of any other æra, according to the common rul
laid down in books of chronology, which I shall suppo
the reader to be acquainted with; yet, in the more em
nent epochas, that he may be able, at first glance, to hav
a notion of the time of any thing or person which he ma
meet with in authors making use of the Julian period an
the æra of the creation of the world, I have also adde
them in the following Table.

TABLE II.

	Jul. Period.	An. Mur
The CREation of the world	710	—
The universal DELuge	2366 —	165(
The call of ABraham	2793 —	208:
Exodus of the Israelites	3223 —	251:
The foundation of Solomon's TEmple	3702 —	299:
CYRus, or the end of the captivity	4178 —	346(
The destruction of TROY	3531 —	282
The first OLYMpiad	3938 —	322(
The building of ROme	3961 —	3251
The birth of CHRIst	4714 —	4004

The Memorial Lines.

Créppaz, Delpétsau, Démasus, Abmezki, Abpépni,
Expidet, Exmélat, Tempipze, Temménne, Cymúntosk,
Cyrpoboik, Troypílta, Trómekeb, Olympinik, Olmtêek,
Rompinsa, Rómidub, Chrismúndothf, Chrisperifoibo.

EXPLANATION.

The first syllable points out the epocha as before; the
addition of p or peri denotes that it is the year of the
Julian period; the addition of m or mund, that it is the
year of the world.

TABLE III.

CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MISCELLANIES BEFORE CHRIST.

	Bef. Christ.
Building of the tower of BABel—Bábe*dit*	2233
MIzraim settles in Egypt—Miz*dakk*	2188
Destruction of SoDom and Gomorrah—Sóda*koup*	1897
Death of JOSEPH—Josépha*sil*	1635
ANnus S-abbaticus, or the first Sabbatical year—An-Sa*fff*	1444
SAUL first King of Israel—Saulá*znu*	1095
JEROboam, or the defection of the ten tribes—Jéro*noil*	975
SALManeser King of Assyria takes Samaria, and extinguishes the kingdom of Israel—Salm*peb*	721
HOLOFErnes invadeth Judæa, and is slain by Judith—Holofés*lu*	655
NINEveh destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians—Ninév*sad*	612
JEHOIAkim taken prisoner by Nebuchadnezzar, from whence began the 70 years captivity of the Jews—Jehóia*sys*	606
ZEDekiah sent in chains to Babylon, and Jerusalem utterly destroyed by Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard to Nebuchadnezzar; the end of the kingdom of Judah—Zed*leik*	588

[N.B. The kingdom of Israel—Isre*lo* } lasted { 254 } years.]
The kingdom of Judah—Judo*sk* } { 468 }

The BABylonians having revolted from DARius Hystaspes, are beseiged by him, and Babylon taken, after a siege of 20 months, by the stratagem of Zopyrus—Bab-Dár·Hy*las*	516
SARDis burnt by the Athenians, in confederacy with the Ionians, which gave the first rise to the Persian war against the Greeks—Sard*ug*	500

Bef. Chris

ZoroAstres appears at the Persian court—Zoroa*fne* 49

Esther made concubine to Ahasuerus—Esth*osa* . 46

The feast of Purim instituted in memory of the defeat of Haman's plot for the destruction of the Jews—Pur*olt* 45

Ezra sent to be governor of Judæa—Ezr*olk* . . 45

Nehemiah sent governor to Judæa, rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem—Nehemi*ffu* 44

The temple on Mount Gerizim began to be built by Manasseh—Geriz*ózei* 40

The translation of the Septuagint—Sept*epoi* . . 27

Judas M-accabæus—Ju-M*ass* 16

The Memorial Lines.

Báb*edit* & Miz*dakk*, Sód*akoup*, José*phasil*, An-S*afff*,
Saul*áznu*, Jéro*noil*, Salm*peb*, Holof*éslu*, Ninév*sad*,
Jehoí*asys*, Zed*leik*, [*duravit* Isr*elo*, Ju*dosk*],
Bab-Dár-Hy*las*, Sar*dug*, Zoroa*fne*, Esth*osa*, Pur*olt*,
Ezr*olk*, Nehemi*ffu*, Geriz*ózei*, Sept*epoi*, Ju-M*ass*.

TABLE IV.

CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MISCELLANIES AFTER
CHRIST.

Anno Domini

Dispersio Judæorum, or the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus—Dis-Jud*pa* 71

Lucius of Britain, the first Christian king—Lúci*bup* 157

Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, led in triumph to Rome by Aurelian—Zenob*doid* 272

Ecclesiæ Pax, or the establishment of Christianity by Constantine—Ecclesi-Pax*tad* . . . 312

St. Alban the British Protomartyr—Alban*tyt* . 303

Clovis the first Christian King of France—Clóv*oka* 481

Lingua Latina, or the Latin tongue ceases to be commonly spoken in Italy—Ling-Lat*leip* . . 587

Anno Domini.

Augustine the monk, sent by Gregory the Great
from Rome, converts Ethelbert King of Kent
—Aug-Ethel*únau* 596
Charlemagne declared Emperor of the West—
Charlm*eig*. 800
The Croisade, or Holy War—Crois*áznu* . . . 1095
Hybernia, or the conquest of Ireland—Hyb*aboid*. 1172
Ottoman the founder of the present Turkish empire
—Ott*adoup* 1297
The Mariner's Compass found out—Comp*atze* . 1302
The Papal seat removed to Avignon—Pap-Av*atyl* 1305
Walter Lollard, with many of his followers, burnt
in Austria, for opposing the Romish superstitions
—Lol*atub* 1351
Gunpowder invented in Germany by a monk—
Gunp*átfo* 1344
Tamerlane the Tartar overcomes Bajazet the Turk,
and puts him in an iron cage. (The Great Mogul
is descended from him.)—Tam-Baj*atóun* (Mog). 1399
Scanderberg, Prince of Epirus, famous for his
victories over the Turks—Scander*boft* 1443
The invention of Printing—Prin*afon* 1449
Constantinople taken by the Turks, and an end
put to that empire—Constantin*obóli* 1453
Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, discovers
Cuba and Hispaniola—Colum*bont* 1493

N. B. The southern continent of America was discovered
about four years after by Americus Vespusius, from
whom it took its name.

The Memorial Lines.

Dis-Jud*pa*, Lúci*bup*, Zenob*doid*, Ecclesi-Pax*tad*,
Alban*tyt*, Clóv*oka*, Ling-Lat*leip*, Aug-Ethel*únau*,
Charlm*eig*, Crois*áznu*, Hyb*aboid*, Ott*adoup*, Comp*atze*,
Pap-Av*atyl*, Lol*atub*, Gunp*átfo*, Tam-Baj*atóun* (Mog),
Scander*boft*, Prin*afon*, Constantin*obóli*, Colum*bont*.

TABLE V.

Anno Domini.

HEnry the FIfth—He-fi*fád*	*Mar.* 20	1412
HENry the SIxth—Hén-si*fed*	*Aug.* 31	1422
EDwardus QUARtus—Ed-quar*fauz* . .	*Mar.* 4 .	1460
E-dward the FIfth } —E-fi-R*okt* .	*April* 9 .	1483
R-ichard III. . . }	*June* 22	1483
HENricus SEptimus—Hen-sép*feil* . .	*Aug.* 22	1485
HENricus Octavus—Hen-oc*lyn* . . .	*April* 22	1509
EDwardus SExtus—Ed-sex*los*	*Jan.* 28 .	1546
MARY—Mary*lut*	*July* 6 .	1553
ELizabeth—Elz*luk*	*Nov.* 17 .	1558
JAMes I.—Jam*syd*	*Mar.* 24	1602
CARolus PRImus—Caro-prim*sel* . . .	*Mar.* 27	1625
CARolus SEcundus—Car-sec*sok* . . .	*Jan.* 30 .	1648
JAMes II.—Jam*seif*	*Feb.* 6 .	1684
WILliam and Mary—Wil*seik*	*Feb.* 13 .	1688
ANne—An*pyb*	*Mar.* 8 .	1701
GEorge I.—Gëop*bo*	*Aug.* 1 .	1714
GEorge II.—Gëo-sep*doi*	*June* 11	1727
GEorge III.—Gëo-th*pauz*	*Oct.* 25 .	1760
GEorge IV.—Gëo-quar*kez*	*Jan.* 29 .	1820

The Memorial Lines.

Casibel*ud*, Bóada*up*, Vortig*fos*, Heng*ful* & Arth*laf*,
Egbe*kek*, Alfré*kpe*, Can*bau*, Confés*fe*.

Wil-con*sau*, Ruf*koi*, Henr*ag*, ——
Steph*bil* & Hen-séc*buf*, Ric*bein*, Jan*n*, He-th*das* & Ed*doid*,
Ed-se*typ*, Ed-ter*tes*, Ri-se*tóip*, He-fo*toun*, He-fi*fád*que,
Hén-si*fed*, Ed quar*fauz*, E-fi R*okt*, Hen-sép*feil*, Hen-oc*lyn*,
Ed-sex*los*, Mary*lut*, Elz*luk*, Jam*syd*, Caro-prim*sel*,
Car-sec*sok*, Jam*seif*, Wil*seik*, An*pyb*, Gëop*bo*—*pdoi*—
  pauz—*kez*.

N. B. After Canute inclusive, one thousand is to be
added to each. It was thought unnecessary to express
it, it being a thing in which it is impossible that any one
should mistake.

If it be desired to remember in what month, and day
of the month, each king began his reign, it may be done
by the following lines:

Wil-t*bó-sou-fat*, Steph-d*e*, Jam-ch*ef-fau*, Ri-ls-jeb-e
El-na*p*,
Hen-g*é-tel-an-sez-chez-gib-g*ed-ped, Geor-ga-j*ab*, A
ch*ei*,
Car-ch*ep-riz*, Ma-l*s*, Jo-p*s*, Ed-n*ás-loi-rél*-cho-pou-rekq

EXPLANATION.

The *italic* letters represent the day of the month; th
letter immediately preceding represents the month itsel
r standing for Janua*r*y, f for *F*ebruary, ch for Mar*c*
p for A*p*ril, m for *M*ay, j for *J*une, l for Ju*l*y, g for A*
g*ust, s for *S*eptember, t for Oc*t*ober, n for *N*ovember, an
d for *D*ecember.

Thus Steph-d*e*, Steph King Stephen, d*e* Dec. 2. El-na*
El Elizabeth, na*p* Nov. 17. In words of three or mo
syllables, the first syllable stands for all the kings of th
same name, and the following syllables in order to answe
to the first, second, third, &c. of that name. So Jam
ch*ef-fau;* Jam denotes James I. & II., ch*ef* (viz. March 2
belongs to James I., and f*au* (viz. Feb. 6) to James I
So Ri-l*s*-j*eb-ed;* Ri denotes all the Richards, l*s* (vi
July 6) belongs to Richard I., j*eb* (viz. June 21) t
Richard II., and *ed* (viz. 22 of the same month) t
Richard III.

If this be thought either too difficult or too minute, th
reader may pass it over.

———◆———

TABLE VI.

CHRONOLOGICAL MISCELLANIES SINCE THE CONQUEST.

Anno Domin

Jerusalem regained from the Turks and Go*d*frey
of Bu*ll*oigne made king of it—God-Bul*nou* . . 109
The In*qui*sition first erected against the Albigenses
—Inquis*ded* 122
The Confirmation of Magna Cha*rt*a by King
Henry III.—-Chart*eel* 122

Anno Domini.

Wat Tyler's rebellion suppressed—Tyl*íka* . . . 1381

Jack Cade's rebellion suppressed—Cade*fly* . . 1450

Martin Luther began to preach in Germany against indulgences, and other errors of the Church of Rome—Mar-Luth*lap* 1517

The name of Protestants first began on occasion of the protestation the Lutherans made against the decree of the chamber of Spire against them —Prot*alen* 1529

The Smalcaldan league, or agreement made between the Protestants of Germany for their mutual defence at Smalcald—Smalcal*loz* 1540

The Council of Trent began Dec. 13—Tren-dec*at-alfu* 1545

The Massacre of Protestants at Paris—Mas-Par*aloid* 1572

The United P-rovinces, under the protection of William, Prince of Orange, throw off the Spanish yoke—Un-P*loin* 1579

The Spanish Invasion—Sp-inv*ukk* 1588

The Gunpowder treason—Powd*syl* 1605

The famous rebellion at Naples, on occasion of the grievous excises, headed by Masaniello—Masaniel*sop* 1647

Oliver Cromwell usurped the government of England, under the name of Protector—Crom*sli* . . 1653

The island of Jamaica in America taken by the English—Jamaic*aull* 1655

Cromwelli Mors—Crom-mors*uk* 1658

Gibraltar taken (capta) by the English—Gibra*pzo* 1704

The Memorial Lines.

God-Bul*nou*, Inquis*ded*, Chart*eel*, Tyl*íka*, Cade*fly*,
Mar-Luth*lap*, Prot*alen*, Smalcal*loz*, Tren-dec*at-alfu*,
Mas-Par*aloid*, Un-P*loin*, Sp-inv*ukk*, Powd*syl*, Masaniel*sop*,
Crom*sli*, Jamaic*aull*, Crom-mors*uk*, capta Gibra*pzo*.

N. B. A thousand is to be added as above, where it is not expressed.

TABLE VII.

THE PATRIARCHS BEFORE AND AFTER THE FLOOᶦ

	An Mun.	Age.
Adam—Ad*niz*	1 —	930
Seth—Seth*áty-nad*	130 —	912
Enos—En*dil-nyl*	235 —	905
Cainan—Cai*tel-naz*	325 —	910
Mahalaleel—Mahala*toul-koul*	395 —	895
Jared—Jar*ósy-naud*	460 —	962
Enoch—Ench*séd-isu*	622 —	365
Methuselah—Methus*eíp-naun*	687 —	969
Lamech—Lak*oíf-poip*	874 —	777
Noah—Noach*azús-nuz*	1056 —	950
Shem—Shem*bulk-aug*	1558 —	600
Arphaxad—Aras*leí-fik*	1658 —	438
Salah—Sala*sout-ott*	1693 —	433
Heber—Heb*aped-óso*	1722 —	464
Peleg—Pel*apúp-etou*	1757 —	239
Reu—Reu*apeíp-din·*	1787 —	239
Serug—Ser*akán-diz*	1819 —	230
Nahor—Nahor*akón-bok*	1849 —	148
Terah—Ter*akoík-dyl*	1878 —	205
Abraham—A*bezyk-boil*	2008 —	175
Isaac—Is*ebyk-beíz*	2108 —	180
Jacob—Jácobeb*aúk-bop*	2168 —	147

The Memorial Lines.

A*dniz*, Seth*áty-nad*, ——
—— En*dil-nyl*, Cai*tel-naz*, Mahala*toul-koul*,
Jar*ósy-naud*, ——
Ench*séd-isu*, Methus*eíp-naun*, Lak*oíf-poip*, Noach*azús-nuz*,
Shem*bulk-aug*, Aras*leí-fik*, Sala*sout-ott*, Heb*aped-óso*,
Pel*apúp-etou*, Reu*apeíp-din*, Ser*akán-diz*, Nahor*akón-bok*,
Ter*akoík-dyl*, A*bezyk-boil*, Is*ebyk-beíz*, Jácobeb*aúk-bop.*

TABLE VIII.

THE PATRIARCHS, &c. ACCORDING TO THEIR YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

	Bef. Christ.
ETH—Séthikoif	born 3874
NOS s.—Enosipaun	3769
AInan s.—Caitspou	3679
AHALALeel s.—Mahalatsyn	3609
ARed s.—Jarilof	3544
NOCH s.—Enchtike	3382
ETHUselah s.—Methusitap	3317
AMech s.—Lamibiz	3130
oah s.—Noenok	2948
Hem s.—Sheffs	2446
RPHaxad s.—Arphetos	2346
ALah s.—Saldibb	2311
EBer s.—Hébdeka	2281
ELEG s.—Pelégedop	2247
EU s.—Reúedap	2217
ERUG s.—Serúgdaku	2185
AHOR s.—Nahrdall	2155
ERah s.—Terebes	2126
BRAHaM s.—Abrámanous	1996
aac s.—Isakous	1896
acob s.—Jakip	1837
Evi s.—Levapus	1756

The reader is desired to take notice, that in this and
e following tables, (where it could be done consistently
th the intended brevity,) the relation which every per-
n bore to him who immediately goes before, is signified
a single letter; s standing for son or sister, b for brother,
for nephew or niece, u for uncle, g for grandson, m for
ther. So the s after Enos shows that he was the son
Seth and so on.

The Memorial Lines.

Séthi*koif*, ——

Enos*ipaun*, Cait*spou*, Mahala*tsyn*, Jar*ilof*, Ench*tíke*,

Methus*itap*, Lam*ibiz*, Noe*nok*, Sheffs, Arphe*tos*, Sal*dib*

Hébde*ka*, Pelége*dop*, Reúe*dap*, Serúg*daku*, Nahr*dall*,

Tere*bes*, Abrá*manous*, Isa*kous*, Ja*kip*, Leva*pusque*.

TABLE IX.

THE JUDGES OF ISRAEL, FROM THE DEATH OF MOSES T
SAMUEL.

	Bef. Chri
Moses M-oritur (dies) — Mos-m*ola*	14
Joshua—Jósh*fol*	14
Othoniel—Oth*ózu*	14
Ehud—Ehu*tel*	13
Deborah—Debo*deil*	12
Gideon—Gi*dol*	12
Abimelech—Abm*ets*	12
Thola—Thl*ett*	12
Jair—Jaï*daz*	12
Jephtha—Jeph*takk*	118
Ibzan—Ibz*áke*	118
Elon—Elo*boil*	11
Abdon—Abdon*aso*	11
Eli—Elí*bup*	11
Samuel—Sam*bap*	111

The Memorial Lines.

Mos-m*ola*, Jósh*fol*, Oth*ózu*, Ehu*tel*, Debo*deil*, Gid
   Abm*ets*,

Thl*ett*, Jaï*daz*, Jeph*takk*, Ibz*áke*, Elo*boil* & Elí*bup*,
Abdon*aso*, Sam*bap*, ——

N. B. One thousand is to be added. The dates affixe
to the Judges before Abimelech are supposed to relat
not to the beginning of their presiding over Israel, but
the end of the *rest* given by them.— *Vide* the preface
Petavii Rationarium.

TABLE X.

KINGS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH.

KINGS OF ALL ISRAEL.

	Bef. Christ.
Saul—Saul*aznu*	1095
David—Dav*azul*	1055
Solomon s.—Solom*ázal*	1015
The Defection of the Ten Tribes	975

KINGS OF JUDAH.

Rehoboam s.—Reho*noil*	975
Abijam s.—Ab*ínup*	957
Asa s.—Asa*nul*	955
Jehosaphat s.— --hosaphan*bo*	914
Jehoram s.— --hor*kein*	889
Ahaziah s.—Ahazi*kku*	885
Athaliah m.—Athl*ikko*	884
Jehoaash g.— --hoaash*koik*	878
Amaziah s.—Amaz*kin*	839
Uzziah or Azariah s.—Uz-Azari*kby*	810
Jotham s.—Joth*puk*	758
Ahaz s.—Aház*pod*	742
Hezekiah s.—Heze*pep*	727
Manasseh s.—Mans*óut*	693
Amon s.—Amón*sot*	643
Josiah s.—Josia*soz*	640
Jehoiakim s.— --hoiakim*syn*	609
Jehoiakin s.— --hoiak*aug*	600
Zedekiah u.—Zedeki*lnei*	598

KINGS OF ISRAEL.

Jeroboam son of Nebat—Jerob*noil*	975
N-adab s.—N*nuf*	954
Baasha—Baa*nut*	953
Elah s.—El*niz*	930
Zimri, Tibni, and Omri—Zim-Tib*nen*	929

		Bef. Christ.
Omri alone—Omn*el*		925
Ahab s.—Ahábn*ak*		918
Ahaziah—Ahazi*koup*		897
Joram b.—Jork*nau*		896
Jehu—Jehu*kko*		884
Jehoahaz s.—Jehoaha*klau*		856
Jehoash s.— --hoash*kin*		839
Jeroboam II. s.—Jerose*kdu*		825
Zachariah s.—Zachara*ppt*		773
Shallum s. of Jabesh—Shallu*ppe*		772
Menahem s. of Gadi—Mena*ppe*		772
Pekaiah s.—Pekai*psa*		761
Pekah—Peka*pun*.		759
Hosea s. of Elah—Hos*piz*		730

The Memorial Lines.

Saula*znu*, Dava*zul*, Solomá*zal*, Reho-Jerobn*oil*.

Abín*up*, Asan*ul*, --hosaphan*bo*, --hor*kein*, Ahazi*kku*,
Athli*kko*, --hoash*koik*, Amaz*kin*, Uz-Azari*kby*,
Joth*puk* & Aház*pod*, Heze*pep*, Mansó*ut* & Amóns*ot*,
Josias*oz*, --hoiakim*syn*, --hoiak*aug*, Zedeki*lnei*.

Nn*uf*, Baan*ut*, Eln*iz*, Zim-Tibn*en*, Omn*el*, Ahábn*ak*,
Ahazi*koup*, Jork*nau*, Jehu*kko*, Jehoaha*klau*,
--hoash*kin*, Jerose*kdu*, Zachara*ppt*, Shallu*ppe*, Mena*ppe*,
Pekai*psa*, Peka*pun*, Hos*piz*. ——

N. B. The break before some of the words denotes that
Je is wanting, as --hosaphan*bo* for Jehosaphan*bo*, --hor*kein*
for Jehor*kein*, &c.

TABLE XI.

THE PROPHETS.

		Bef. Christ.
Jonas prophesied against Nineveh—Jon*kze* . .		802
Joel prophesied—Joe*iy*		800

Bef. Christ.

Amos prophesied against King Jeroboam—Ampeip 787

Hosea prophesied against Israel—Hosepku . . 785

Isaiah began to prophesy—Ispauz. 760

Nahum prophesied against Nineveh—Náhupuk . 758

Micah prophesied against Judah and Jerusalem—
Micput 753

Jeremiah began to prophesy—Jersta 631

Zephaniah prophesied—Zephautz 630

Habakkuk prophesied—Habasyn 609

Ezekiel in captivity had his first vision—Ezeloul . 595

Obadiah prophesied against the Edomites—Oba-
dilkoi 587

D-aniel had his vision of the four empires—Dull . 555

Haggai prophesied—Haglez 520

Zechariah prophesied—Zecharúdz 520

Malachi wrote his book, which was the end of
vision and prophecy—Malachinp 397

The Memorial Lines.

Jonkze, Joeig, Ampeip, Hosepku, Ispauz, Náhupuk,
Micput, Jersta, Zephautz, Habasyn, Ezeloul, Obadilkoi,
Dull, Haglez, Zecharúdz, Malachinp. ——

TABLE XII.

KINGS OF ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.

KINGS OF ASSYRIA AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ANCIENT ASSYRIAN
EMPIRE UPON THE DEATH OF SARDANAPALUS.

Bef. Christ.

Arbaces—Arbapop 747

Salmaneser s.—Salmpek 728

Sennacherib s.—Sennachoibo. 714

Esarhaddon third s.—Esarhadopzau 706

KINGS OF BABYLON.

Belesis—Belespop 747

Nadius—Nadpif 734

Bef. Chris

CHInzirus . ⎫
Porus . . ⎬ —Chi-Po-Jug*pes* 72
JUGæus . ⎭

Mardok EMpadus—Emp*ea* 72
ARKianus—Ark*pyn* 70
BELIBus—Belibu*pze* 70
APRONadius—Apron*aunn* 69
REGIBilus—Regib*sni* 69
MESessimordacus—Mess*oud* 69

After his death followed an *interregnum* of eight years
of which Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, taking the advan
tage, seized Babylon, and adding it to his former empire
thenceforth reigned over both for thirteen years.

KINGS OF ASSYRIA AND BABYLON JOINTLY, THE ROYAL SEAT SOME
TIMES AT NINEVEH, AND SOMETIMES AT BABYLON.

Bef. Christ

Esarhaddon, called in Ptolemy's Canon ASSAR-
Addinus—Assar*sky* 68
SAOsduchinus s.—Saós*saup* 66
CHYNiladanus—Chyn*sop* 64

Chyniladanus having made himself despicable to hi
people, Nabopollasar, general of his army, set up fo
himself; and being a Babylonian by birth, made use o
his interest there to seize that part of the Assyrian empire
and reigned king of Babylon twenty-one years. And ir
the fourteenth year of his reign, having made an affinity
with Astyages, the eldest son of Cyaxares, by the marriage
of his son Nebuchadnezzar with Amyitis, the daughter o
Astyages, entered into a confederacy with him against the
Assyrians, and thereon joining their forces together, they
besieged Nineveh; and after having taken the place, and
slain Saracus the king, (who was either the successor o
Chyniladanus, or he himself under another name,) to
gratify the Medes, they utterly destroyed that great and
ancient city, and from that time Babylon became the sole
metropolis of the Assyrian empire. Vide *Prideaux's Con-
nexion,* Part I. Book 1.

KINGS OF BABYLON.

	Bef. Christ.
NABOPOLlasar—Nabopol*sel*	625
NEBuchadnezzar s.—Neb*sys*	606
EVILmerodoch s.—Evil*laub*	561
NERIGlissar b. in law—Nerig*lun*	559
Laborosoarchod s. ⎱	
NABOnadius s. of Evilmerodoch ⎰ —Nabo*lul*	555

DARius the MEDe, *i.e.* Cyaxares, uncle of Cyrus,
 to whom Cyrus allowed the title of all his con-
 quests as long as he lived—Dar-Med*lik* . . . 538
By his taking Babylon ended the BABYLonish empire,
 after it had continued 209 years—Reg-Babyle*zou.*

The Memorial Lines.

ASSYRIA.

rba*pop* & Salm*pek*, Sennach*oibo*, Esarhad*opzau.*

BABYLON.

Beles*pop*, Nad*pif*, Chi-Po-Jug*pes*, Em*pea*, Ark*pyn*,
Belibu*pze*, Apron*aunn*, Regib*sni*, Mes*soud*,—Assar*sky*,
aós*saup*, Chyn*sop*,—Nabopol*sel*, Neb*sys*, Evil*laub*,
Nerig*lun*, Nabo*lul*, Dar-Med*lik*, Reg-Babyle*zou.*

TABLE XIII.

KINGS OF EGYPT, MEDIA, AND PERSIA.

KINGS OF EGYPT.†

	Bef. Christ.
ABACОn the Æthiopian—Sabaco*pdoi*	727
Evechus s.—Sev*pan*	719

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* For the reason why *Laborosourchod* is not named in Ptolemy's
anon, see *Prideaux's Connexion*, Part I. Book 2.
+ Of the ancient Kings of Egypt, from Mizraim or Menes, we
ave little else but the names, or fabulous accounts.

Bef. Chr

TIRHAKAH, last of the Æthiopians—Tirha*pyl* . . 7

Confederacy of the 12 PRINCES—Prin-*bé-skei* . . 6

PSAMMITichus—Psammit*spy* 6

NECUS s.—Necus*sas* 6

PSAMMIS s.—Psamm*aug* 6

APRIES s.—Apr*unf* 5

AMASis—Amas*laun* 5

PSAMMINITUS s. who was conquered by Cambyses, son of Cyrus—Psaminit*lel* 5

KINGS OF MEDIA AFTER THE REVOLT OF THE MEDES FROM SENNACHERIB.

DEJOCES—Dejo*pzou* 7

PHRAortes s.—Phras*lau* 6

CYAXAres s.—Cyaxa*sif* 6

ASTYAGES s.—Ast*uno* 5

*CYAXARES II.—Cy-*d-lun* 5

KINGS OF PERSIA.

CYRUS—Cyr*uts* 5

CAMBYSES s.—Camby*len* 5

†OROPASTES MAGUS . . } —Oro-Mag-Dar-
DARIUS s. of HYSTASPES } Hysta*lda* . . . } 5

XERXES s. by *Atossa*, daughter of Cyrus—Xerx*oku* 4

Artaxerxes LONGimanus third s.—Long*fauf* . . 4

XERXES II. s. slain by . . }
SOGdianus bast. b. slain by } —Xerd-Sog-Dar-
Ochus bastard b. commonly } Noth*odi* . . . } 4
  called DARIUS NOTHUS . }

* Cyaxares succeeded Astyages in the civil government, Cyrus, grandson of Astyages, by his daughter Mandane, in military government.

✝ Herodotus calls him *Smerdis*; Ctesias, *Spendadates*; chylus- *Mardus*; and in Scripture he is called *Antaxerxes*.

Bef. Christ.

The Memorial Lines.

EGYPT.

abac*opdoi*, Sev*pan*, Tirha*pyl*, Prin-*bé-skei*, Psammit*spy*,
ecuss*as*, Psamm*aug*, Apr*unf*, Amas*láun*, Psaminit*lel*.

MEDIA.

ej*opzou*, Phras*lau*, Cyaxa*sif*, Ast*uno*, Cy-*d-lun*.

PERSIA.

amby*len*, Oro-Mag-Dar-Hysta*lda*, Xerx*oku*, Long-
fauf,
erd-Sog-Dar-Noth*odi*, Mn*oyf*, Och*ilk*, Ars*tip*, Codo-
ma*ttu*.

TABLE XIV.

THE DIFFERENT NAMES OF THE SAME PERSONS IN SCRIPTURE AND IN PROFANE AUTHORS.

Arbaces . . .	†Tiglath Pileser, 2 *Kings* xv. 29.
Belesis . . .	} Baladan, *Isa.* xxxix. 1.
Abonassar . . .	}
ardok Empadus	Merodach Baladan, *ibid.*
ssar-Addinus . .	{ Esarhaddon, 2 *Kings* xix. 37.
	{ Asnapper, *Ezra* iv. 10.
Tabonadius . .	Belshazzar, *Daniel* v. 1 and 29.
Yaxares . . .	Darius the M-ede, *Daniel* iii. 31.
Abacon	So, 2 *Kings* xvii. 4.

ᵖ Called also by Castor, *Ninus*, junior.
† Also *Thilgamus* and *Thilgath Pilneser*.
‡ Called also by Nicolas Damascenus, *Nanibrus*.
§ Called also by Berosus, *Nabonnedus*; by Megasthenes, *Na-midochus*; by Herodotus, *Labynetus*; and by Josephus, *Nabodelus*.

Necus	Pharaoh Necho, 2 *Chro.* xxxv.
Tarachus .	Tirhakah, *Isa.* xxxvii. 9.
Apries . .	Pharaoh Hophrah, *Jer.* xliv.
Dejoces	Arphaxad, *Judith* i. 1.
*Artaxerxes . .	Ahasuerus, *Esther* ii. 16.
Longimanus . .	
Salmaneser . .	Enemessar, *Tobit* i. 2.
	Shalmon, *Hosea* x. 14.
Sennacherib . .	Sargon, *Isaiah* xx. 1.
Astyages . . .	Ahasuerus, *Daniel* ix. 1.
Sevechus . . .	Sethon, *Herodotus* 2.
Saosduchinus . .	†Nabuchodonosor, *Judith* i. 1.
Cambyses . . .	Ahasuerus, *Ezra* iv. 6.
Smerdis . . .	Artaxerxes, *Ezra* iv. 7.

The Memorial Lines.

Arb-Tig, Bel-Bala-Nab, Nabonad-Belsh, Dar-M-C
   Sab-So,
Dej-Arphax, Apr-Hoph, Empád-Balad, Ass-Esar-Asn
Sen-Sarg, Salm-Ene-Shalm, Sev-Seth, Saós-Na
   Smerd-Art,
Tirh-Tara, Nech-Necus, Art-Long-Asty-Ahas, Ca
   Ahasque.

TABLE XV.

KINGS OF EGYPT AND SYRIA, AFTER THE DEATH OF AL
ANDER THE GREAT.

KINGS OF EGYPT.	Bef. Cl
Ptolemæus Lagus or Soter—Lag*tyo*	
Ptol. Philadelphus s.—Pha*dko* or Phil*deif* . .	
Ptol. Euergetes s.—Eu*dos*	
Ptol. Philopator s.—Ptol-Ph*eeb*	
Ptol. Epiphanes s.—Ptol-Epiph*ezo*	
Ptol. Philometor s.—Phomb*eiz*	

* Archbishop Usher thinks that Darius Hystaspes was the
Ahasuerus that married Esther; Scaliger, that Xerxes was.

† *Nabuchodonosor* was a name among the Babylonians, c
monly given to their kings, as that of *Pharaoh* was among
Egyptians.

Bef. Christ.

tol. PHYSCON b.—Physcobfu 145
tol. LATHYRUS s.—Lathyradz 120
LEXANder n.—Alexanky 80
tol. AULetes bastard s. of Lathyrus—Aulaul . 65
LEOPATra d.—Cleopatla 51

KINGS OF SYRIA.

Leucus NIcanor—Sél-Nitad 312
NTIochus Soter s.—Antí-Sodoin 279
ntiochus THEos s.—A-'Thedauz 260
Leucus CALlinicus s.—Sel-Caldfu 245
leucus CERAUNus s.—Cerauneel 225
NTiochus MAGnus b.—Ant-Magdee 222
Leucus PHilopator s.—Sel-Phaks 186
Ntiochus E-piphanes b.—An-Eboil 175
NTiochus EUpator s.—Ant-Eúpaso 164
Emetrius S-oter s. of Seleucus Philopator—Dem-
Sáse 162
Lexander BALa—Al-Balbuz 150
emetrius NIcator son of Demetrius Soter—D-
Nicafu 145
tiochus SIDETes b.—Sidétboz 140
emetrius NIcator—D-Nicaty 130
Bina—Zebbel 125
tiochus GRYPus son of Demetrius Nicator—
Grypadi 123
LEUCus s.—Seleucous 96
HILIP b.—Philipne 92
GRANes King of Armenia—Tigráneit . . . 83

The Memorial Lines.

EGYPT.

gtyo, Phadko, Eudos, Ptol-Pheeb, Ptol-Epiphezo,
Phombeiz,
yscobfu, Lathyradz, Alexanky, Aulaul, Cleopatla.

SYRIA.

-Nitad, Antí-Sodoin, A-'Thedauz, Sel-Caldfu, Ce-
auneel,

C 2

Ant-Mag*dee*, Sel-Ph*aks*, An-E*boil*, Ant-Eúp*aso*, De
　　Sâse,
Al-Bal*buz*, D-Nica*fu*, Sidét*boz*, D-Nica*ty*, Zeb*bel*,
Grypa*di*, Seleuc*ous*, Philip*ne*, Tigrán*eit*. ——

TABLE XVI.

JEWISH HIGH PRIESTS, &c. AFTER THE RETURN FROM ?
CAPTIVITY.

Bef. Ch

JESHUA son of Jozadack—Jeshúa*lis* . . . . .
JOIAKim s.—Joiak*okt* . . . .
ELIASHib s.—Elsh*olt* . . . .
JOIADah s.—Joiad*oat* . . . .
*JOHANAN s.—Johanán*ipt*. . . . .
JADDua—Jadu*tob* . . . .
ONias PRIMus s.—On-prím*ida* . . . . . .
SIMon the J-ust s.—Sim-j*ig* . . . . . .
ELEAzar b.—Eleá*dna* . . . .
MANASseh son of Jaddua, and uncle of Simon the
　　Just—Manáss*eps* . . . .
†ONias S-ecundus son of Simon the Just—On-s*duz*
SIMon SEcundus s.—Sim-sec*dap* . . . . .
ONias T-ertius s.—On-t*boul* . . . . .
JAson b.—Jas*boil*. . . . .
MENELaus b.—Menel*ápe* . . . . . .
　On the death of Menelaus, Alcimus was made
　　high priest by Antiochus Eupator. After him,
　　Jonathan, brother of Judas, was made high
　　priest by Alexander Bala.
Judas MACCABæus (s. of Mattathias, descended from
　　Asmonæus) captain of the Jews—Ju-Máccab*ass*
JONAthan b.—Jóna*bauz* . . . . . .
SIMon MACcabæus—Si-Mac*bot* . . . . .

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　* Called also Jonathan. *Nehemiah* x. 11.
　† He being an infant at his father's death, Eleazar was m
high priest.

Bef. Christ.

YRCanus s.—Hircatu 135
ARistobulus s.—K-Arbys 106
exander JANNæus b.—Jannazu 105
LEXANDRa w.—Alxándroik 78
RISTOBulus SEcundus younger s. K.—Aristób-
secaun) 69
YRCAnus SECUNDus elder b. H. P.—Hyrca-
secundsi 63
NTIGONus younger son of Aristobulus K —Anti-
gonoz 40
EROD son of Antipas K.—Herodík 38
RCHELaus K.—Archelt 3

The Memorial Lines.

shúalis, Joiakokt, Elsholt, Joiadoat, Johanánipt,
utoh, On-prímida, Sim-jig, Eleádna, Manásseps,
-sduz, Sim-secdap, On-tboul, Jasboil, Menelápe,
-Máccabass, Jónabauz, Si-Macbot, Hyrcatu, K-Arbys,
nazu, Alxándroik, Aristób-secaun, Hyrca-secundsi,
tigonoz, Herodík, Archelt. ——

TABLE XVII.

FOUNDERS, &c. OF ANCIENT MONARCHIES.

Bef. Christ.

Nus founder of the Assyrian monarchy—Ninezlou 2059
miramis wife of Ninus—Semanaul 1965
RDANapalus in whom ended the Assyrian mo-
archy—Sardanpop or paup . . . . . 747 or 767
IALeus, King of Sicyon—Ægialézkou . . . 2089
chus first King of Argos—Inakus 1856
e OGYGian flood, under Ogyges King of Attica
—Ogygapaus 1766
ometheus, son of Japetus, brother of Atlas—
raskoi 1687
crops first King of Athens—Cecblus 1556
YPHus first King of Corinth—Sisyphálzo . . 1504

Bef. Ch

Teucer first King of Troy—Teuc*buzd* .   .   . 15

Cadmus first King of Thebes—Cadmá*fno* . . . 14

Saturn expelled Crete by his son Jupiter, settled
in Italy—Sat*átty* 13

Perseus first King of Mycene—Pérs*atat* . . . 13

Hercules, son of Jupiter by Alcmena—Her*báoif* 12

The Argonautic expedition—Argó*báaup* . . . 12

Oedipus King of Thebes—Oédi*bess* 12

Theseus son of Ægeus—Thes*bdif* 12

*Codrus the last King of Athens—Codrá*zpa* . . 10

Caranus first King of Macedon—Caran*kaf* . . 8

Candaules King of Lydia—Candau*ptu* . . . 7

Crœsus King of Lydia—Crœs*úse* 5

Cyrus, founder of the Persian empire—Cyr*uts* . 5

Alexander, founder of the Grecian empire—Alex*ita* 3

Julius Cæsar, founder of the Roman empire—Jul*os*

The Memorial Lines.

Ninez*lou*, Sem*anaul*, Sardan*pop*, Ægialé*zkou*,
In*akus*, Ogyg*apaus*, Pr*askoi*, Cec*blus*, Sisyphá*lzo*,
Teuc*buzd*, Cadmá*fno*, Sat*átty*, Pérs*atat*, Her*bdoif*,
Argó*bdaup*, Oédi*bess*, Thes*bdif*, Codrá*zpa*, Caran*kaf*
Candau*ptu*, Crœs*úse*, Cyr*uts*, Alex*ita*, Jul*os*.

———◆———

TABLE XVIII.

GRECIAN HISTORY.

Bef. C

The Theban war—The*badel* 1

First Messenian war—Mess*pot* . . . . . .

---

* After the death of Codrus the Athenians had perpetual
     Archons, the first of which was Medon—Meda*zoiz* .
    Then decennial Archons, the first of which was Charops
      —Charop*puo* . . . .
    Then annual Archons, the first of which was Creon—
     Cre*seiz* . . . .
          ——— Meda*zoiz*, Charop*puo*, Cre*seiz*.

	Bef. Christ.
cond MESSenian war—Mess*ku*	685
ttle of MARATHon—Marathón*z*	490
ttle of SALAMis—Salamó*ky*	480
ttle of EURYMEDon—Eurymed*opz*	470
he PELOponnesian war—Pelo*fib*	431
ttle of LEUCTRA—Leuctra*tpi*	373
ttle of MANTinea—Mant*isi*	363
HOCæan or sacred war—Phoc*ilp*	357
ttle of the River GRANicus—Gran*itif*	334
ttle at the Issus—Iss*tit*	333
ttle of ARBela—Arb*tib*	331
LEXander the Great succeeds Philip—Alex*tis*	336
hilip ARIdæus—Ari*tet*	323
exander ÆGus—Æg*tas*	316

The Memorial Lines.

ebad*el* & Mess*pot*, Mess*ku*, Marathón*z*, Salamó*ky*,
urymed*opz*, Pelo*fib*, Leuctra*tpi*, Mant*isi*, Phoc*ilp*,
ranit*if*, Iss*tit*, Arb*tib*, Alex*tis*, Ari*tet*, Æg*tas*.

N. B. After the death of Alexander there arose great
nfusion among his Generals about the succession, each
zing what he could for himself; till, by leaguing and
king war against each other, they were, after some
ars, all destroyed except four. These were Cassander,
simachus, Ptolemy, and Seleucus, who divided the
ole empire.

CASSander had MACedon and GREece.
LYsimachus had THRACe and those parts of Asia
   situated upon the HEllespont and the Bosphorus.
PTOLemy had ÆE-gypt, LIBya, A-rabia, PALestine,
   and Cœlo-SYria.
SELEUCus all the rest of Asia, &c.

The Memorial Line.

ss-magre, Lys-thrachebos, Ptol-ælibapalsy, Seleuc-as.

TABLE XIX.

GRECIAN LAWGIVERS, PHILOSOPHERS, AND POETS.

	Bef. Christ.
Lycurgus born—Lycnes	926
Draco—Drásdo	624
Solon died—Solun	559
Pythagoras died aged 80—Pytháglys	500
Euclid the geomet. flourished—Euclozau	400
Socrates died—Socrinn	399
Xenophon died—Xenóphilou	359
Plato died—Platok	348
Diogenes died aged 90—Diotet	323
Aristotle died aged 63—Aristéd	322
Epicurus died aged 72—Epicudpa	271
Archimedes slain—Archidad	212
Linus and Orpheus—Linadka	1281
Homer died—Homnad	912
Archilochus—Archilochuskau	680
Sappho—Sapphsyd	602
Anacreon—Anácloud	592
Æschylus born—Æschlel	525
Pindar died aged 80—Pindfóz	440
Sophocles born—Sophoclozoi	407
Theocritus flourished—Theocreku	280
Lycophron flourished—Lycophrepz	270

The Memorial Lines.

Lycnes, Drásdo, Solun, Pytháglys, Euclozau, Socrinn,
Xenóphilou, Platok, Diotet, Aristéd, Epicudpa,
Archidad, Linadka, Homnad & Archilochuskau,
Sapphsyd & Anácloud, Æschlel, Pindfóz, Sophoclozoi,
Theócreku, Lycophrepz. — —

TABLE XX.

ROMAN HISTORY.

The foundation of ROME was laid in the 3961st year
f the Julian period—Rom-pinsa; anno mundi 3251—
om-midub; in the year before Christ 753, or as some
52—Romput; upon the 22d day of APRIL—Apride;
the 4th year of the 6th OLympiad—fols.

he REGal STATe under seven kings lasted 245
years—Stat-regdol.

	Bef. Christ.
ROMulus—Romput	753
NUMa Pompilius—Numpaf	714
ullus HOSTILius—Hostilspy	670
NCus Martius—Ancsip	637
arquinius PRISCus—Priscsaf	614
ERVius Tullius—Servups	576
arquinius SUPERbus—Superlid	532

The Memorial Lines.

——————— Stat-regdol,
om-pinsa, Rom-midub, Romput fols Apride, Numpaf,
lostilspy, Ancsip, Priscsaf, Servupsque Superlid.

TABLE XXI.

he CONSULAR STATe, from Brutus and Collatinus the
first consuls, to the period when Julius Cæsar was
made perpetual dictator, lasted 464 years—Stat-con-
sularoso.

	Bef. Christ.
ONSuls first made—Consulzoz	507
irst DICtator—Diconoi	497
reation of the TRIBunes—Tribfoud	492
reation of the DECEMViri—Decemvoly	450

Bef. Chri

Creation of the MILitary T-ribunes — Mil-t*foz* . . 44

INCENDium Urbis, or the burning of the city by
   the Gauls — Incend*ikk* 38

War with the SAMNites — Samn*ífe* 34

War with PYRrhus King of Epirus — Pyr*doin* . . 27

First PUNic war . ⎱ BELlum — Bel-pun*esi*- ⎰ 26
Second PUNic war . ⎰   *das-bok* . . . . ⎱ 21
Third PUNic war . ⎰   ⎱ 14

The end of the sedition of the GRACCHi — Grac-
   ch*ade* 12

The JUGUrthine war — Jugu*bzou* 10

War with the CImbri — Cim*bat* 11

The social or ITALian war — Ital*ein* 8

War begun with MITHRIDATes — Mithridat*kou* . 8

DICTatorship of SYLla — Syl-di*cteiz* 8

CATILine's conspiracy — Catil*aud* 6

First TRiumvirate — Tr*un* 5

Battle of PHARsalia — Phars*op* 4

BATtle of PHILippi — Bat-phil*ob* 4

Battle of ACtium — Ac*ta* 3

The Memorial Lines.

———————————Stat-consular*oso*,
Consul*zoi*, Dicon*oi*, Trib*foud*, Decemv*oly*, Mil-t*foz*,
Incend*ikk*, Samn*ífe*, Pyr*doin*, Bel-pun*esi-das-bok*,
Gracch*ade*, Jugu*bzou*, Cim*bat*, Ital*ein*, Mithridat*kou*,
Syl-dict*eiz*, Catil*aud*, Tr*un*, Phars*op*, Bat-phil*ob*, Ac*ta*.

TABLE XXII.

THE TWELVE CÆSARS.

Bef. Christ

I. JULIus Cæsar — Juli*os* 46

II. AUGUSTus great n. — August*el* 25

Anno Domini.

III. TIBERius step-s — Tiberb*u* 15

IV. CALIGULa great n. — Caligul*ik* 38

Anno Domini.

V. CLAudius un.—Cla*od* 42
VI. NERo step-s.—Ner*ul* 55
VII. GALBa . } Galb-Othos*ou* 69
III. OTHO . }
IX. VItellius . } Vit-Vesp*oiz* 70
X. VEspasian . }
XI. TITus s.—Tit*pou* 79
XII. DOMITian b.—Domit*ka* 81

The Memorial Lines.

lios, August*el*,—Tiber*bu*, Caligul*ik*, Cla*od*,
erul, Galb-Othos*ou*, Vit-Vesp*oiz*, Tit*pou*, Domit*ka*.

N. B. The reign of Julius Cæsar is here supposed to
mmence from the death of Pompey, which made way
r his absolute power soon after; the reign of Augustus
m the full establishment of his authority by the senate
d people. Some reckon it as commencing from the
ath of Anthony; and others, yet sooner, from the
ath of Julius Cæsar.

———◆———

TABLE XXIII.

THE ROMAN EMPERORS FROM NERVA TO JOVIAN.

Anno Domini.

XIII. NERva—Nerv*ous* 96
XIV. TRAjan—Tran*k* 98
XV. ADRIan—Adri*bap* 117
XVI. ANToninus Pius—Ant*bip* 137
XVII. ANToninus PHIlosophus s.—Ant-phi*bsa* 161
VIII. COMMODus s.—Commód*beiz* 180
XIX. PERTinax . . . } Pert-Juli-S*ant* . 193
XX. Didius JULIauus . }
XXI. Septimius S-everus . }
XXII. CARacalla & Geta ss.—Car-G*dab* . . 211
XIII. MAcrinus & D-iadumenus } Mac-D-He- } 217
XIV. HEliogabalus . . . { *dap-k* . } 218
XXV. ALexander S-everus—Al-Sédd . . . 222

* Gallus. Between Gallus and Valerian, some writers ran
Æmilian among the number of emperors; but because he wa
never established in the empire, nor his title generally acknow
ledged, others more justly place him only among the usurpers.

† Flavius Claudius. Upon the death of Claudius, Aurelia
was unanimously chosen by the army: and at the same time Quin
tillus, brother to Claudius, was proclaimed emperor in Italy, an
his election allowed by the senate; but finding himself unable t
support his cause against Aurelian, he despatched himself, b
causing his veins to be opened, after a short reign only of seven
teen days, before he was rightly settled in his empire · for whic
reason he is here omitted.

‡ Constantine was saluted Emperor of the West upon th
death of his father Constantius Chlorus; but was not sole monarc
till the defeat and death of Licinius, An. Dom. 323—Licini*tet*
He removed the imperial seat to Byzantium in the year 330—
Byzant*izs*

The Memorial Lines.

Nervous, Trank, Adribap, Antbip, Ant-phibsa, Com-
  módbeiz,
Pert-Juli-Sant, Car-Gdab, Mac-D-Hedap-k, Al-Sédd,
  M-Metu, Pu-Bdik,
Gordin, Pheff, Decidon, Gal-Vódla, Valéreli, Galndauz,
Clesk, Aurepz, Tacidoil, Probdois, Car-C-Nudke, Di-
  Maxdeif,
Chlo-Galtyt, Constys, Fil-Constip, Julisa, Jovtauf.

TABLE XXIV.

THE DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE.

EASTERN.	A. D.	WESTERN.	A. D.
Valens—Valiso	364	Valentinian—Valti-nitauf	364
Theodosius Magnus—The-Magtoin	379	Gratian—Gratoil	375
Arcadius—Arctoul	395	Valentinian the S-e-cond—Val-sikt	383
Theodosius Junior—Theo-Júnozei	408	Honorius—Honotni	393
Marcian—Marcolz	450	Valentinian the T-hird—Va-tódo	424
Leo—Léoloi	457	Maximus Avitus—Max-Aviful	455
Zeno—Zenofpo	474	Majorian—Majolp	457
Anastasius—Ana-stafna	491	* * * * *	
Justin—Justlak	518		
Justinian—Justinilep	527	Augustulus, in whom ended the western empire—Augustfoil	475
* * * * *			
Phocas—Phocauze	602	The restoration of the western empire by Charlemagne—Charlmeig	800
* * * * *			
Leo Isauricus—Le-'ispap	717		
* * * * *		* * * * *	
Irene—Irénpoup	797		
Basilius Macedo—Bas-Macekaup	867	OthoMagnus—Oth-Magnis	936

EASTERN.	A. D.	WESTERN.	A. D.
* * * * *		* * * * *	
LEO PHilosophus—		HENricus QUARtus	
Leo-Pheiks . . .	886	—Hen-quar*bzup* .	1057
* * * * *		* * * * *	
ALexius C-omnenus		Frederick ÆNobarbus	
—Al-Ca*zka* . .	1081	—Æn*bale* . . .	1152
* * * * *		* * * * *	
MICHAelPALæologus		FREdericus Secundus	
—Micha-Pala*dsa* .	1261	—Freb*dap* . . .	1217
* * * * *		* * * * *	

CONSTANTINOple taken in the reign of Constan-
tine Palæologus the last Emperor of the East—
Constantino*Xli* (see page 11) 1453

The Memorial Lines.

EASTERN EMPERORS.

Vali*so*, The-Mag*toin*, Arc*toul*, Theo-Jú*nozei*, Mar*colz*,
Léo*loi*, Zen*ofpo*, Anasta*fna*, ———
Just*lak*, Justini*lep*, Pho*cauze*, Le-Is*pap*, Irén*poup*,
Bas-Mace*kaup*, Leo-Phei*ks*, Al-Ca*zka*, Micha-Pala*dsa*.

WESTERN EMPERORS.

Valtini*tauf*, Gra*toil*, Val-si*kt*, Hono*tni*, Va-tó*do*,
Max-Avi*ful*, Maj*olp*, ——— August*foil*, ———
Charlme*ig*, Oth-Mag*nis*, Hen-quar*bzup*, Æn*bale*, Freb*dap*.

It was not agreeable with the author's design to give
a *complete* table of all the Eastern and Western Em-
perors. The succession was carried down to the sixth
century; and after that, only a few are added of such as
were most remarkable: to which it may not be improper
to subjoin those persons who were famous for wasting
and ravaging the Roman Empire.

Anno Domini.

ALARic, King of the Goths, besieges, takes, and
plunders Rome—Al*robz* 410
ATTIla, King of the Huns, called the Scourge of
God, ravages Italy—Atti*fla* 451

Anno Domini.

ENSeric the Vandal sacks Rome—Gens*ful* . . 455

DOacer, King of the Heruli, makes himself master
of Italy, and assumes the name of King—Od*ops* 476

HEODoric, King of the Ostrogoths, drives Odoacer
from Rome, and kills him with his own sword—
Theód*oni* 493

OTilas the Ostrogoth takes Rome—Tot*lop* . . 547

The Memorial Line.

Alrob*z*, Attifla, Gensful, Odops, Theódoni, Totlop.

———◆———

TABLE XXV.

EASTERN GENERAL COUNCILS.
(See page 5.)

Place.	Pope.	Emperor.	Heretics.	A. D. Year.
NIce	SILvester	COnstantine	ARius	325
Constantinople	DAmasus	THEodosius Magnus	MAcedonians	381
EPHesus	CElestine	THEod. jun.	NEstorians	431
CHALcedon	LEo	MARcian	Eutyches & DIoscorus	451
Constantinople	VIgilius	JUSTinian	O-rigenists	553
C-onstantinople	AGatho	Constantine Pogonatus	MONothelites	680

The Memorial Lines.

ic-Sil-Con-Ari*tel*, Co-Da-Thé-Ma*teib*, Eph-Ce-The-
Nés*fib*,

hál-Le-Mar-Eudí*ola*, Co-Vi-Júst-O*lut*, C-Ag-Co-Po-
Mon*seiz*.

WESTERN GENERAL COUNCILS.

		Anno Domini.
LATeran		1122
LATeran		1139
LATeran	—Lat*béd-in-oil-dal-lap* . . .	1175
LATeran		1215
LATeran		1517

Anno Domini

		Anno Domini
1. Lyons } —Lyodúl-doif	{	1255
2. Lyons }	{	1274
Vienna—Vítaa		1311
Constance—Constfaf		1414
Basil—Basfia		1431
Florence— Florénfin		1439
Trent—Trenalol		1545

The Memorial Lines.

Latbéd-in-oil-dal-lap, Lyodúl-doif, Vítaa, Constfaf, Basfia, Florénfin, Trenalol.——

N. B. A thousand is to be added. Note also, that the second and third Lateran being in the same century with the first, *b* is left out, as *bed-in-oil*, instead of *bed-bin-boil;* the syllables in order answering to the order of the councils.

COUNCILS NOT ŒCUMENICAL.

		A. D.		A. D.
Ancyra } —Anc- }		315	Antioch—Antob .	341
Neocæsarea } Neotal }			Sardica—Sardifp	347
Gangra—Gangtoz .		340	Laodicea—Laódisa	361

The Memorial Line.

Anc-Neotal, Gangtoz, Antob, Laódisa, Sardifp.

————◆————

TABLE XXVI.

FATHERS, HERETICS, &c.

	Flourished A. D.
Hermas Pástor—Herm-Pastaul	65
Clemens Romanus—Clé-Romaul	65
Ignatius—Ignabza	101
Polycarp—Polycarázei	108
Justin Martyr—Jus-Marboz	140
Irenæus—Irasp	167
Theophilus Antiochenus—Thask	168
Athenagoras—Athnapp	177
Clemens Alexandrinus--Cl-éxane	192
Tertullian—Tertand	192

Flourished A.[

	Flourished A.[
ARius-- Aritel (see page 6)	32
DONAtus—Dónaten	32
EUNOMIus—Eunomitauz	36
PRiscillian—Priscitpa	37
PELAGius—Pelagiózu	40

WRITERS AGAINST CHRISTIANITY.

CELsus—Celsbuz	150
HIEROCLes—Hierocléze	202
PORPHyry—Porphepy	270
Zosimus—Zosfel	425

The Memorial Lines.

Herm-Pastaul, Clé-Romaul, Ignabza, Polycarázei,
Jus-Marboz, Irasp, Thask, Athnapp, Cl-éxane, Tertand,
Min-Fdez, Oretz, Thaumelf, Cyprelk, Lactantyt & Arntyt,
Eu-Pamtal, Athates, Cyr-Ji z, Hilarilf, Epiphánisk,
Eph-Syr-Bas Gregotoiz, Macaript, Ambrotpo, Jeromtoik,
Evagteiz, Rufinz, Austins, Chrysotouk, Cyr-Alexóbe.

Phil-Jufy, Joséphaup, Aquibek, Theodótapu, Symchézb.

Cerintheiz, Papaaz, Basilibbe, Valentady, Marcboz,
Hermogapy, Montápe, Pau-Samdauz, Novdua, Manepp,
Dónaten, Eunomitauz, Priscitpa, Pelagiózu.

Celsbuz, Hierocléze, —— Porphepy, Zosfel.

TABLE XXVII.

POPES, AUTHORS, FAMOUS MEN, &c.   An. Dom.

	An. Dom.
LIBERius—Libertle	352
Zosimus—Zosoap	417
LEo M-agnus—Leo-Moff	444
GELAsius—Gelásone	492
JOAN—Joankof	844
URBan VI. CLEment VII. } Antipopes—Urb-s-Cle p-atoip	1377
L-eo X.—L-az-blat	1513
GREGory XIII.—Grego-bi-búpe	1572
S-extus QUINtus—S-Quinaleil	1585
CLEment VIII.—Cle-k-aloud	1592

	Bef. Christ.
SANCHoniathon—Sanch*about*	1193
HERODotus—Herodo*fus*	456
MANETHO—Maneth*eky*	280
BEROsus—Bero*dsou*	269
HIPPARchus —Hippar*bse*	162

	Anno Domini
ONKELos—Onkel*koi*	87
TACITus—Tacit*ázei*	108
Aulus GELlius—Gel*aad*	112
PAUSanias—Paus*ato*	134
GALen—Gal*bot*	143
Diogenes LAERTius—Laert*bop*	147
PRUDentius—Prud*inp*	397
EUTROPius—Eutrop*fek*	428
MERLin—Merl*opoi*	477
HESYCHius—Hesch*foun*	499
PROCopius—Proc*olip*	537
AGATHias—Agath*laup*	567
GILDas—Gild*usp*	567
BEDe—Bed*saus*	666
ZONARas—Zonar*abbak*	1118
GRATian—Grat*abla*	1151
BALsamon—Bal*aboub*	1191
Petrus LOMbardus—Lom*balk*	1158
THOMas AQuinas—Thom-Aqu*adsi*	1263
PETRarch—Petr*attu*	1335
PTOL. GEOGRaph.—Ptol-Gëogra*fz*	140
COPERNICus—Copérnica*foit*	1473
TYCHO Brahe—Tych*blos*	1546
GALILæo—Galil*asfe*	1642
ERASMus obit—Erasm*uts*	1536
Robert STephens obit—Ro-St*lun*	1559
TURNebus—Turn*laul*	1565
HENry STEphens obit—Hen-Ste*lsi*	1563
THUANus Historicus—Thuans*ap*	1617

The Memorial Lines.

Libert*le*, Zoso*ap*, Leo-Mo*ff*, Gelás*one*, Joan*kof*,
Urb-*s*-Cle-*p*-*atoip*, L-*az*-*blat*, S-Quinal*eil*, Cle-*k*-*aloud*,
Grego-*bi*-*bûpe*.

Sanch*about*, Herodo*fus*, Maneth*eky*, Hippar*bse*, Berod*sou.*

Oŕkel*koi*, Gela*ad*, Tacit*ázei*, Pausa*to*, Gal*bot*,
Laert*bop*, Prud*inp*, Eutrop*fek*, Merl*opoi*, Hesch*foun*,
Proco*lip*, Agath*laup*, Gild*usp*, Bed*saus*, Zonara*bbak*,
Grata*bla*, Bala*boub*, Lom*balk*, Thom-Aqu*adsi*, Petratt*u*
Ptol-Gëogra*fz*, Tych*blos*, Copérnica*fott*, Galil*asfe*,
Erasm*uts*, Ro-St*lun*, Turn*laul*, Hen-Ste*lsi*, Thuans*ap*.

The time when any Author or famous Man flourished may also be known i
general, as follows:

VITRUVIUS *in the time of* . . .	JULius Cæsar.
Dionysius HALICarnassensis, *under*	AUGustus.
STRABO.	TIBerius.
SILius ITALicus	NERO.
Quintus CURTius	VESPasian.
PLUTarch ⎫	TRAjan.
APPIan . ⎭	
ARRIan	ANToninus P-ius.
ULPian	SEVerus.
PROSper ⎫	
OROsius ⎬	THEOdosius junior.
Z-osimus ⎭	
JORNandes	JUSTinian.

The Memorial Lines.

Vitruv-Jul, Halic-Aug, Strab-Tib, Sil-Itál-Nero, Curt-
  Vesp,
Plut-Appi-Tra, Arri-Ant-P, Ulp-Sev, Pros-Oró-Z
  Theo, Jorn-Just.

TABLE XXVIII.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE STATES OF EUROPE.

			Anno Domini.
The first	Bishop of Rome .	St. PEter—Pe*ft* . . .	43
	Pope	HYGinus—Hyg*alo* . .	154
	Imperii ORIentis .	GALerius—Ori-Gal*tyt* .	303
	Emperor of CON- ⎱	ARCadius—Const-Arc- ⎱	395
	STantinople . . ⎰	*toul* . . . . . ⎰	
	TURKish Emperor ⎰	OTTOMan — Turk - Ot- ⎰	1295
	⎱	tom*adnoi* . . . . ⎱	
	Emperor of the ⎰	Julius Cæsar [before ⎰	46
	ROMans . . . ⎱	Christ]—Rom-Ju*fs* ⎱	

Anno Domini.

		An. Dom.
King of ITALY in the Empire . .	ODoacer—Ital-Od*ops* .	476
Emperor of GERmany	CHARLEMagne — Ger-Charlm*eig* . . .	800
King of FRANce	PHARAMond—Fran-Pharam*ódy* . . .	420
King of SPain .	ATHaulphus—Sp Ath*faz*	410
King of PORTugal	ALphonsus—Port-Al*abin*	1139
King of SCOTland	FERGus [before Christ] —Scot-Ferg*tid* . .	332
King of ENGland	Egbert—Eng*kek* . .	828
King of POLand .	BOLeslaus—Pol-Bol*ath*	100%
King of DENmark	OLAus—Den-Ol*akzou* .	805
King of SWEden .	B-ero—Swe-B*kib* . .	831

The Memorial Lines.

Pe*ft*, Hy*galo*, Ori-Gal*tyt*, Const-Arc*toul*, Turk-Ottom*adnoi*,

Rom-Ju*fs*, Ital-Od*ops*, Ger-Charlm*eig*, Fran-Pharam*ódy*
Sp-Ath*faz*, Port-Al*abin*, Scot-Ferg*tid*, Pol-Bol*ath*, Eng*kek*,
Den-Ol*akzou*, Swe-B*kib*.——

———◆———

TABLE XXIX.

THE TIMES OF THE WRITING OF THE CANONICAL BOOKS OF
THE NEW TESTAMENT.

		An. Dom.			An. Dom.
1 THEssal.	—Thes-le-t	52	Titus and	—Ti-Tims*u* .	65
2 Thessal.		53	1 TImothy		
1 PEter—Pe*lf* . . .		54	2 PEter	—Sec-Pe-Tim*aup*	67
Galatians . .	—Gá-Co-Rup	57	2 TImothy		
1 & 2 Corinth.			JUDe—Jud*pa*		71
R-omans . .			REvelations—Rev*nau* .		96
PHILippians	—Phi-Col-E-Ph-Jase	62	John, Gospel & Epistles —Jon*p*		97
COLossians					
E-phesians			MAtthew—M*ób* or Mat*fa*		41
PHILemon .			MARk—Mar*ot* . . .		43
JAmes . .			LUke—L*aub*		61
HEBrews—Heb*si* . .		63	Acts—Ac*st*		63

The Memorial Lines.

Thes-*le-t*, Pel*f*, Gá-Co-R*up*, Phi-Col-E-Ph-Ja*se*, Heb*si*,
   Ti-Tim*su*,
Sec-Pe-Tina*up*, Jud*pa*, Rev*nau*, Jon*p*, Mó*b*, Marot,
   Lau*b*, Ac*st*.

TABLE XXX.

THE PROVINCIAL AND LEGATINE CONSTITUTIONS, ACCORDING
TO THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WERE MADE.

	Constitutiones Editæ A.D
STEPHani—Steph*ede*	122?
RICARdi—Ricar*diz*	1230
EDMUNdi—Edmun*dis*	1236
OTHonis Card. Legati—Oth*dip*	1237
BONifacii—Bon*esa*	1261
OTHOBoni Card. Legati—Othob*davk*	1268
J. PECcham apud READing—Pec-Read*doin*	1279
Ejusdem, apud LAMBeth—Pec-Lamb*eka*	1281
R. WINCHelsey—Winch*tyl*	130?
WALter—Wal*ted*	132?
SImon MEPHam—Si-Meph*tek*	1328
J. STRATFORd—Stratfo*tod*	134?
S. ISLEPe—Islep*taud*	136?
S. LANCHam—Langh*isp*	136?
S. SUDBury—Sudbu*toik*	137?
T. ARUNdel—Arun*fyk*	140?
H. CHICHley—Chich*fal*	141?

The Memorial Lines.

Steph*ede*, Ricar*diz*, Edmun*dis*, Oth*dip*, Othob*dauk*,
Bon*esa*, Pec-Read*doin*, Winch*tyl*, Pec-Lamb*eka*, Wal*ted*,
Si-Meph*tek*, Stratfo*tod*, Islep*taud*, Chich*fal*, Arun*fyk*,
Sudbu*toik*, & Langh*isp*. ——

GEOGRAPHICA.

———◆———

SECTION III.

THE APPLICATION OF THIS ART TO GEOGRAPHY.

the first place are laid down the general divisions of
urope, Asia, Africa, and America; then the particular
visions of the several states of Europe, into their re-
ective governments or provinces. For every division
ere is one *technical* line, composed of the first syllable
r sometimes only of the first letters) of the parts or
ces into which it is subdivided; which syllables or
ters are distinguished from the rest, in the tables, by
all capitals, or an hyphen following.

It is further to be observed, that the beginning, middle,
d ending of the line, answer, in order, to the *northern*,
ddle, and *southern* divisions of the kingdoms or coun-
es; so that not only the places themselves, but, in some
asure, their situation with respect to each other, may
remembered at the same time. Thus, in the *memorial*
e for France, as it was before the Revolution, Fra⸗
Nor-I-Cham; Bret-O-BouL; Guí-La-DaP.

P Nor-1-Cham denotes the four *northern* governments,
. P-icardy, NoRmandy, I-sle of France, and CHAM-
gne.

Bret-O-BouL denotes the four *middle* governments, viz,
RETagne, O-rleanois, Bourgogne, and L-ionnois.

Guí-La-DaP denotes the four *southern* governments
. GuIenne with Gascony, LAnguedoc, DAuphiny, and
rovence.

It will be yet some further help to remember the sit
ation of places, to observe, that in the several divisions
begin at the *west*, and go the *eastward,* as far as the limi
of the country will allow, in a strait line, unless whe
the irregularity of the position makes this method inco
venient or impracticable ; where that is the case, tl
reader will supply the defect by his own observation, ai
by comparing with proper maps.

Observe further, that where the syllables are connecte
with an hyphen, the countries denoted by them are coi
tiguous from west to east; thus,

Nor-I-Cham shows that the Isle of France joins
Normandy on the east, and Champagne to the Isle
France on the east. Where the syllables or letters d
noting two or more countries are joined together witho
an hyphen, there the countries are contiguous from nor
to south. Thus, Guí-La-DaP shows that Languedoc joi
to Guienne on the east, Dauphiny and Provence to La
guedoc on the east; and also that Provence is contiguo
to and south of Dauphiny. Such syllables as have
hyphen preceding, but are not by it immediately join
to the foregoing syllable, signify that the countries denot
by them lie eastward, but are not contiguous. Thi
Sp -It -Turk shows that Italy is east of Spain, and Turk
east of Italy, but not contiguous.

When the reader is become well acquainted with t
general divisions, he may then go on to charge his memo
with the chief cities and most remarkable places of eve
country, their longitude and latitude, the corresponden
of ancient and present geography, the geography of t
Old and New Testament, the proportions of the states
Europe to Great Britain, the situation of the most not
islands, with other instructive and entertaining particul
in geography; all which he will find himself able to reme
ber with greater ease than he could possibly have suppos
before he became acquainted with the *memorial lines* co
trived for that purpose.

TABLE I.

THE GENERAL DIVISIONS OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.

I. EUROPE is divided into,

1. *Northern*—containing Norway, S-weden, Russia, D-enmark.

2. *Middle* — comprising the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, L-ittle T-artary, France, Switzerland, Hungary, Transilvania, Moldavia, Walachia.

3. *Southern*—consisting of Spain with Portugal, Italy, Turkey.

The Memorial Line.

EUR=No-S-Ru D; Né-Ge-Po-LT, Fran-Switz, Hun-Tran-Mo-Wa; Sp -It -Turk.

II. ASIA is divided into,

1. *Northern*—containing Great Tartary, Georgia.

2. *Middle*—including Turkey in Asia, Persia, Empire of the Mogul, China.

3. *Southern*—comprehending Arabia, East Indies.

The Memorial Line.

AS=Ta-Geo; Tur-Pé-Mo-Chin; Arab-Ind. ——

III. AFRICA is divided into,

1. *Northern*—containing Barbary, Bildulgerid, E-gypt.

2. *Middle*—subdivided into Zaara, Negroland, Guinea, N-ubia.

3. *Southern*—consisting of Congo, Abyssinia, coast of Abex, coast of Cafraria, Monomotapa, Zanguebar, coast of Ajan.

The Memorial Line.

AF=BáBil-E; ZáNeGui-N; Con-Abyss-Abex, Caf-Mono-Zangu-Aj.

D

IV. AMERICA is divided into,

1. *N-orthern*—containing New WALes, New BRItai
LOUIsiana, CANada, MExico, FLORida, CARolina, VI
ginia, M-aryland, P-ennsilvania, NewYORk, NewJ-erse
New ENGland, lying from south-west to north-east.

2. *S-outhern*—including Terra FIRMa, PERu, count
of the AMAZons, BRAZil, CHIli, PARaguay, Terra M
gellanica.

The Memorial Lines.

N-AM = Wal-Brit, Lóuis-Can, Mex-Flor, Cár-Vi-I
    P-YorJ Eng.
—S-AM = Fírm, Per-Amáz Bra, Chi-Par, Mag.

TABLE II.

THE PARTICULAR DIVISIONS OF NORTHERN EUROPE.

I. NORWAY is divided into five parts or governments, v

WARDhuys (including F-inmark and Norwegian LA
land), DROntheim, BERgen, ANslo.

II. SWEDEN was divided into four general parts, v
    Swedish LApland (with B-othnia intermingled), Sw
    den P-roper, FINland (lately seized by Russia), a
    GOTHland.

III. DENMARK contains

The peninsula of JUTland, ZEAland, and the lesser isl

IV. RUSSIA contains many provinces, the most co
            siderable of which are,

Northern—LApland, DWIna or Archangel.

Middle—FINland, ESThonia, LIVonia, INGria, No
gorod. MOSCow.

Western—LIThuania, POLotsk, Mohilev, UKRain
BELgorod.

Southern—BUDziak Tartary, CRIM Tartary or Taurid
VORonez, DON K-ozacks.

The Memorial Lines for Northern Europe.

NOR=Ward (F-Lap), DroBerAns. SWED=Lá (B),
SweP-Fin Goth.

DEN=Jut-Zea. ——

RUSS=Lap-Dwi; FinEst Liv, Ing-Nov-Mosc; Lith-
Pol-Mo-Ukr-Bel; Bud-Crim-Vor-DonK.

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TABLE III.

THE PARTICULAR DIVISIONS OF MIDDLE EUROPE.

I. The NETHERLANDS, or Low Countries, here-
ofore were generally distinguished into the United or
Dutch Netherlands lying to the north, frequently called
Holland, and the former Spanish Netherlands to the south,
often called Flanders, from the most remarkable province
in each.

The United Netherlands, now incorporated with France,
formerly were divided into seven provinces, viz. FRIESland,
GRoningen, Overyssel, H-olland, U-trecht, GUElderland
with ZUtphen, Z-ealand.

The Spanish Netherlands, now swallowed up by France,
were usually divided into these ten provinces, viz. FLAn-
ders, B-rabant, (MARquisate of the empire within Brabant,
Seignory of MAlines within Brabant,) part of G-uelderland,
LIMburg, ARTois, HAInault, NAmur, LUXEMburg.

The Memorial Line.

HOLL=Fries-GrOv, H-U-Gue-Zu Z; Fla-B (Mar-
Ma), GLim Art-Hai Na-Luxem.

II. GERMANY was divided into nine circles:

Three *northern*—circle of WEstphalia, circle of *lower*
Saxony, circle of *upper* Saxony.

Three *middle*—circle of *lower* RHIne, circle of *upper*
Rhine, circle of FRANconia.

Three *southern*—circle of SUAbia, circle of BAvaria,
circle of AUstria.

To which may be added, the kingdom of BOHEMIA, distinguished into four general parts, viz. LUSAtia, SIlesia, Bohemia P-roper, MORavia.

The Memorial Lines.

GERM=We-Sal-*up*; Rhi*l-u*-Fran; Sua-Bav-Aus.
BOHE=Lusa-Si-BoP-Mor.

III. POLAND was divided into two general parts; the duchy of Lithuania, and the kingdom of Poland, properly so called.

Lithuania, consisting of the duchy of COurland, SAmogitia, LITHuania Proper.

The kingdom of Poland contained PRUssia, POLACHia, AZovia, POLand *magna*, Poland *parva*, Little RUSsia, OLHInia, PODOLia.

The Memorial Line.

POL=CouSa-Lith, Pru-Polach, Maz, Pol*ma-pa*, Rus, VolhiPodol.

IV. FRANCE was divided into twelve governments, now, including the conquered countries, into about 12 departments:

Four *northern*—P-icardy, NORmandy, I-sle of France, CHAMpagne.

Four *middle*—BRETagne, O-rleannois, BOUrgogne, L-ionnois.

Four *southern*—GUIenne with Gascony, LAnguedoc, DAuphiny, P-rovence.

To which may be added, the other countries comprehended within the compass of Old Gaul, viz.

LORrain, east of *Ch*ampagne.
SAvoy, east of Bourgogne, or *Bu*rgundy, and *Da*uphiny.
SWItzerland, east of Franché *C*-ompté.
Franché Compté, east of *B*-urgundy.

The Memorial Lines.

FRA=P Nor-I-Cham; Brét-O-BouL; Guí-La-Dal, Lor*Ch*, Sav*BuDa*, Swi*C*, Co*B*.

TABLE IV.

THE PARTICULAR DIVISIONS OF SOUTHERN EUROPE.

I. SPAIN (excluding Portugal) may be divided into two general parts :

Northern—containing eight provinces, viz. GALlicia, A-sturia, BIScay, N-avarre, ARAgon, CATalonia, LEon, Old *(vetus)* CAstile.

Southern—containing five provinces, viz. New *(nova)* Castile, VALencia, ANDalusia, MURcia, G-ranada.

The Memorial Line.

SPA=Gál-A-Bisc-N-Ara-Cat, Lé-Cas*vet*; Cas*no*-Val, And-MurG.

II. ITALY might formerly be distinguished into

Northern, or LOMbardy—containing PIedmont, MONTserrat, MILan, G-enoa, VENice, MANtua, PArma, MIandola, MODena.

Southern—LUcca, TUscany or Etruria, the PAPacy or States of the Church, NAples.

The Memorial Line.

IT=Lom (=Pi-Mont-MilG, VenManPa-Mi-Mód), Lu-Tu, Pap-Nap.

III. TURKEY in EUROPE may be distinguished into

Northern—containing BEssarabia,CROatia, D-almatia, Bosnia, SErvia, BULGaria.

Southern—containing ALBania, MAcedonia, ROMania, CHIMæra, JAnna, LIVADia, MORea.

The Memorial Line.

TURK = Bess, CroD-Bó-Se-Bulg; Alb-Mac-Rom, Chim-Ja, LivadMor.

The Memorial Lines for all Europe.

NOR=Ward (F-Lap), DroBerAns. SWED=Lá (I
SweP-Fin Goth.

DEN=Jut-Zea. ——

RUSS=Lap-Dwi; FinEst Liv, Ing-Nov-Mosc; Li
Pol-Mo-Ukr-Bel; Bud-Crim-Vor-DonK.

HOLL=Fries-GrOv, H-U-Gue-Zu Z; Fla-B (M
Ma), GLim Art-Hai-Na-Luxem.

GERM=We-Sa*l-up*; Rhi*l-u-*Fran; Sua-Bav-Aus.

BOHE=Lusa-Si-BoP-Mor.

POL=CouSa-Lith, Pru-Polach, Maz, Pol*ma-pa*, R
VolhiPodol.

FRA=P Nor-I-Cham ; Brét-O-BouL; Guí-La-Da
Lor*Ch*, Sav*BuDa*, Swi*C*, Co*B*.

SPA=Gál-A-Bisc-N-Ara-Cat, Lé-Cas*vet;* Cas*no*-V
And-MurG.

IT=Lom (=Pi-Mont-MilG,VenManPa-Mi-Mód), I
Tu, Pap-Nap.

TURK = Bess, CroD-Bó-Se-Bulg ; Alb-Mac-Ro
Chim-Ja, LivadMor.

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TABLE V.

ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.

I. ENGLAND may be divided into three general pa
northern, middle, and *southern;* which altogether c
tain forty counties or shires.

The *northern* part of England contains six counties
shires :

On the west coast, from north to south,	*On the east coast, from north to so*
CUMberland	NORthumberland
WEstmoreland	DURham
LAncashire	YORkshire
[Cum-WeLa]	[NorDurYor]

The *middle* part of England contains twenty-four cou
ties or shires :

In the west, joining to Wales from north to south,	On the east coast, from north to south,
CHEshire SHropshire }	LIncolnshire
HErefordshire . . . . . {	N-orfolk S-uffolk
MONmouthshire	Essex
[CheShHeMon]	[Li NSEss]

Between Lincolnsh. E. & Cheshire & Shropshire W.	Between Norfolk & Suffolk E. and Herefordshire W.	Between Essex E. and Monmouthshire W.
DErbyshire Notting- hamshire } N. STAFfordshire LEIcestershire R-utlandshire	WORcestershire WArwickshire Northamptonshire B-edfordshire HUNtingdonshire C-ambridgeshire	GLoucestershire O-xfordshire BUckinghamshire HERtfordshire M-iddlesex
[De-No-Staf- Lei-R]	[Wor-Wá-No- B-Hun-C]	[Gl-O-Buc- HerM]

The *southern* part of England contains ten counties or shires:

Between the Channel & the Severn sea.		Between the Channel and the Thames.	
CORNwall DEvonshire Somersetshire Dorsetshire	} —Corn- Dev-So- Do	WILTshire BERkshire HAmpshire SUrrey S-ussex KENt	} —Wilt- BerHa- SurS-Ken

The Memorial Lines.

E=Cum-WeLa, NorDurYor, CheShHeMon, Li NSEss, De-No Staf-Lei-R,
Wor-Wá-No-B-Hun-C, Gl-O-Buc-HerM, Corn-Dév-SoDo, Wilt-BerHa-SurS-Ken.

The division of England according to the Circuits:

WESTERN.	OXFORD.
Cor-Dé-Dor-Ham, Som-Wilt.	Ber-O-Gloúce-Mon, Wór-cest-Here-Shrop-Staff.

Hert-Ess-Ken-Sur-Sus.

North-Rut-Linc, Derby-No-Leice-War.

Nórf-Su-Cam, Hun-Béd-Buck.

Yor-Dur-Nor, Lánca-We Cumber.

II. WALES is divided into two general parts:

North Wales—containing ANGlesey, CAernarvonshir DEnbighshire, FLIntshire, MERIonethshire, MONTgc meryshire.

South Wales — containing CARDiganshire, RADNol shire, PEMbrokeshire, CArmarthenshire, BREcknock shire, GLAMorganshire.

The Memorial Line.

W=Ang-Cá-De-Fli-*Ch*, Meri-Mont-*Sh*; Card-Radn *Here*, Pem-Ca-BreGlam-*Mon*.

N. B. The *italic* letters denote the adjoining counti of England: as *Ch* Cheshire, adjoining to Flintshire *Sh* Shropshire, adjoining to Montgomeryshire; *Her Here*fordshire; *Mon Mon*mouthshire.

III. SCOTLAND is divided into two general parts:

North Scotland, or Highlands, beyond the river Tay— containing thirteen counties, among which are STRATH navern, CAITHness, SUTHerland, ROSS, LOCHaba MURray, BRAIdalbin, P-erth.

South Scotland, on this side the Tay—containing twent counties, some of which are ARGyle, FIfe, Lothiaı AIRe, GALloway.

The Memorial Line.

SCOT=Strath-Caith, SúthRoss, Loch -Mur, BraiP Arg -Fi, Lo-Air, Gal.

IV. IRELAND is divided into four larger parts (provinces:

ULSTer to the north   LEINster to the east
MUNSTer to the south   CONnaught to the west

The Memorial Line.

IREL=Ulst, Léin-Con, Munst.

TABLE VI.

CHIEF CITIES AND REMARKABLE PLACES.

IN ANCIENT FRANCE.

Amiens ch. town in *Picardy*
P-aris in the *Isle* of France
Rouen in *Normandy*
Troyes } in *Champagne*
Rheims }
Rennes in *Bretagne*
Poictiers in *Orleannois*

Bourdeaux in *Guienne*
Thoulouse in *Languedoc*
Grenoble in *Dauphiny*
Dijon in *Burgundy*
Aix }
Marseilles } in *Provence*
Orange }

The Memorial Lines.

Am*Pica*, P*Isle*, Rou*Nor*, Troy-Rhei*Cham*, Rén*Breta*,
   Poict*Orl*,
Bourd*Gui*, Thou*Lang*, Gren*Dau*, Dijón*Burg*, Aix-Mar
   & Or*Prov*.

IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Middleburg in *Zealand*
Deventer in *Overyssel*
Leuwarden in *Friesland*
Brussels in *Brabant*
Bruges in *Flanders*
Charleroy in *Namur*

Dunkirk } in *Flanders*
Douay }
Mons } in *Hainault*
Cambray }
Loo in *Guel*derland
Antwerp in *Brab*ant

The Memorial Lines.

Mid*Zea*, Dev*Overyss*, Leuwár*Fries*, Brús*Braba*, Brug*Flan*,
Charl*Nam*, Dunk-Dóua*Fland*, Mon-Camb*Hain*, Loo*Guel*
   & Ant*Brab*.

IN GERMANY.

Hamburg } ch. towns in
Hanover } L-ow. *Saxony*
Wittenberg in Up. *Saxony*
Heidelburg } in Lower
Cologne } *Rhine*
Munich in *Bavaria*
Augsburg in *Suabia*

Francfort in Upper *Rhine*
Nuremburg in *Franconia*
Munster in *Westphalia*
Strasbourg { in Upper { *Rhine*
Cleves in *Westphalia*
Vienna in *Austria*

D 3

The Memorial Lines.

Hamb-Hano*Sal*, Wit*Sup*, Hei-Col*Rhilo*, Mun*Bavar*
  Aug*Suab*,
Franc*Rhup*, Nur*F*, Muns*West*, Stras*Rhup*, Clev*Westph*
  Vienn*Aust*.

IN SPAIN.

BILboa in *Biscay*	PAMPELuna in *Navarre*
COMPOstella in *Gallicia*	SARAGossa in *Arragon*
SEville in *Andalusia*	BURGos in *Castile vetus*
BARcelona in *Catalonia*	MADrid in *Castile nova*
Oviedo in *Asturia*	TORTosa in *Catalonia*

The Memorial Lines.

Bil*Bis*, Compos*Gal*, Sev*Andal*, Bar*Catal*, Ov*Ast*,
Pampel*Nav*, Sarag*Ar*, Burg*Cas-vet*, Mad*Ca-no*, Tort*Ca*

IN TURKEY IN EUROPE.

SOPHia ch. town in *Bulgaria*	TERGOvisk in *Walachia*
BELGrade in *Servia*	HERMan-stadt in *Transyl-vania*
SERAIo in *Bosnia*	
SPALatro in *Dalmatia*	CHOCZIm in *Moldavia*
SALONichi in *Macedonia*	CONSTanti-nople in *Romania*
CARLstat in *Croatia*	

The Memorial Lines.

Soph*Bul*, Belg*Servi*, Serai*Bos*, Spal*Da*, Salon*Mac*,
Carls*Cro*, Tergó*Walach*, Herm*Transyl*, Choczi*Mo*, Con
st*Rom*.

TABLE VII.

REMARKABLE PLACES (SPARSIM) IN EUROPE.

FONTARAbia in *Biscay*	CAssel in Upper *Rhine*
RATIsbon in *Bavaria*	ARCHangel in *Dwina*
PADua in *Venice*	HOCHstet in *Bavaria*
NIMeguen in *Guelder*land	BLENHEim
OLIva in *Prussia*	St. OMERs in *Artois*
CONStance in *Suabia*	VERDen in Lower *Saxony*
AIX-LA-CHA-pelle in *West-phalia*	BREMen
	MAGDeburg in Lo. *Saxony*
MONTPeLier in *Langue-doc*	CALais in *Picardy*
	BADen in *Suabia*.

BENEVENTO in *Naples*
BREDA in *Brabant*
CADIZ in *Andalusia*
AGINCOURT in *Artois*
MITTAW in *Courland*
MALAGA in *Granada*
TRIERS in L-ower *Rhine*
MAESTRICH in *Limburg*
HAVRE-
DE-Grace } in *Normandy*
VALEDOLID in *Old* Castile
TOLEDO in *New* Castile
MEAUX in *Cham*pagne
SOISSONS in *Isle* of France
AVIGNON in *Provence*
NASSAW in UPPER *Rhine*
CITADELLA in *Minorca*
CAGLIARI in *Sardinia*
PALERMO in *Sicily*
SLESIWCK in *Jut*land
BASTIA in *Corsica*
CRACOW in *Pol*and P-arva
WARSAW in *Mazovia*
BERGEN in *Norway*
Copenhagen in *Zealand*
NISMES in *Languedoc*
CHRISTIANA in *Aggerhuys*
TURIN in *Piedmont*
RIGA in *Livonia*
Rochelle in *Orleannois*
Gottenburg in *Gothland*
LUNDEN in *Sconen*
CRESSY in *Picardy*
SALAMANCA in *Leon*
ZELL in Lower *Saxony*
CHAMberry in *Savoy*
DANTZIC in *Poland*
STOCKholm { in *Sweden*
P-roper
PRESBURG in UP. *Hungary*

CORDOVA in *Andalusia*
CARTHAGENA in *Murcia*
BESANçon { in *Franché*
Comté
LIEGE in *West*phalia
CREMONA in *Milan*
BATCHIserai { in the PENIN-
sula of Little
Tartary
NANCY in *Lorrain*
LEGhorn
FLORence } in *Tuscany*
GENeva in *Switzer*land
LISBON in *Portugal*
RAGusa in *Dalmatia*
BRESLAW in *Silesia*
PRAGue in *Bohemia*
STETIN in *Pomerani*a
PERPignan in *Rousillon*
TRENT in *Tyrol*
STRASBurg in *Alsace*
POLA in *Istria*
Posega
PeterWA- } in *Sclavonia*
RADIN
BERLin in *Brandenburg*
DRESden
LEIPSic } in *Saxony*
RAVenna in *Romagna*
LORETTO in *Ancona*

Rousillon { part of *Cata-*
lonia
SCLAVONia of *Hungary*
TYROL of *Austria*
POMerania
BRANDenburg } of UPPer
Saxony
SAXONY
and { of the late *Venetian*
ISTRIA territories

ANCONA
ROMAGNA } part of the
Papacy or
states of the
Church

BERRY
ANJOU } of *Orleannois*

HOLSTEIN { part of Low
Saxony

LIMOsin part of *Guienne*   CApitanate part of *Naples*

The Memorial Lines.

Fontára *Bisc*, Rati *Bav*, Pad *Ven*, Nim *Guélder*, Oliv *Pru*

Const *Suab*, Aix-la-Cha *West*, Montpel *Lang*, Cass *Rhu*
& Arch *Dwin*,

Hoch-Blenhe *Bav*, Omer *Art*, Verd Brem *Salo*, Magd *So*
lo, Cal *Pic*,

Bad *Suab*, Benven *Nap*, Bred *Brab*, Cad *Andal*, Aginc *Ar*

Mit *Courland*, Mala *Gran*, Trie *Rhil*, Maest *Limbur*, Ha
vred *Norm*,

Valedol *OC*, Tol *NewC*, Meaux *Cham*, Soiss *Isle* & Avig *Pro*

Nass *Rhup*, Citadel *Min*, Cag *Sard*, Paler *Sici*, Sles *Jut*,

Bast *Corsic*, Craco *Polp*, Wars *Mazov*, Berge *No*, Cop *Zea*

Nism *Langued*, Christ *Agg*, Turín *Pied*, Riga *Li*, Roch *Or*

GoG, Lund *Scon*, Cress *Pic*, Salamanc *Le*, Zell *Sal*
Cham *Sav*,

Dantzíc *Pol*, Stock *Swep*, Prés-up *Hung*, Cord *Andal*
Cart *Mur*,

Bes *Fran-Com*, Liege *West*, Crem *Mil*, Batch *Tarta*-p
Nan *Lor*,

Leg-Flor *Tusc*, Gen *Switz*, Lís *P*, Rag *Dal*, Bres *Sil*
Prag *Bo*,

Stet *Pomeran*, Perp *Rous*, Tren *Tyr*, Strasb *Alsa*, Pol *Istr*

Pos-wara *Sclav*, Berl *Bran*, Dres-Leip *Sax*, Rav *Ro*, L
rett *Anc*,

Rous *Catalon*, Sclav *Hung*, Tyrol *Aust*, Pom-Brand-Sa *Su*
Ist *Ven*,

Anc-Rom *Pap*, Limo *Guienn*, Berr-Anj *Orl*, Holst *Sal*
Cap *Nap*.

TABLE VIII.

SOME CHIEF CITIES AND REMARKABLE PLACES IN ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.

PEKin capital of *China*   CHAMBalu in *Tartary*
AGRa in *India*   Ispahan in *Persia*

ALEPPO capital of *Syria*
CAIRO in *Egypt*
FEZ in *Barbary*
DAAra in *Bildul*gerid
TOMBute in *Negro*land
MONOMOTOPA { in *Æthiopia* SUPERior
DANGola in *Nubia*
CHAXumo in *Æthiopia* INF.
S. FE in *Granada*
S. SALVador in *Brazil*
S. JAGO in *Chili*
Assumption in *Paraguay*
QUEBec in *Canada*
PHILadelphia { in *Pennsyl-*vania
JAMes Town in *Virginia*
BALTimore in *Mary*land

PORTroseway { in *Nova* Scotia
ASTRAChan in *Tartary*
NICOsia in *Cyprus*
MOUsul } in *Diarbec* BAGdat
SMYRna in *Natolia*
AZOV in *Cir*cassia

NATolia
SYRIA
DIarbec
TURComania
} parts of *Turkey* in Asia

MINGrelia of *Georg*ia
CARamania
AMASia
NATolia Prop.
ALADulia
} of *Natolia* largely taken

The Memorial Lines.

Pek *Chín*, Agr *Ind*, Chamb *Tart*, Isp *Pers*, Alép *Syri*, Cair *E*,

Fez *Barb*, Daa *Bildul*, Tomb *Neg*, Monom *Æth*supe, Dang-*Nub*,

Chax *Æth*inf, Fé *Gran*, Salv *Braz*, Jagó *Chili*, Ass *Par*,

Queb *Canadá*, Phil *Penns*, Jam *Virgin*, Balt *Mary*, Port-*No-Sc*,

Astrac *Tart*, Nico *Cyp*, Mous-Bag *Dia*, Smyr *Nat*, Azov-*Circ*,

Nat-Syri-Di-Turc *Tur*, Ming *Georg*, Car-Amás-Nat-Alád-*Nat*.

TABLE IX.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES.

To the beginning of the name of the place is added a *technical* ending, consisting of three or four letters, the two first whereof denote the latitude, the other the longitude: thus,

Stock*lou-ak*, i. e. STOCKholm in the 59th degree of

latitude, and 18th of longitude; *lou* standing for 59, according to the general key, and *ak* for 18. But this is not the *exact* longitude and latitude of the place, because no minutes are taken notice of, which would perhaps be a nicety not worth remembering: but that the latitude is between 59 and 60, and the longitude between 18 and 19. And it is farther to be observed, that if of the two letters which signify the longitude and latitude, the first is a *consonant*, as in *lou*, in that case, though the longitude &c. is between 59 and 60, yet it is nearer to 60 than it is to 59, and consequently 59 degrees 30 minutes at least if not more. If the first letter is a *vowel*, as in *ak*, though it is between 18 and 19, yet it is nearer to the *lesser* number, and consequently 18 degrees and *under* a half, as the true longitude of Stockholm is 18 degrees 22 min. the true latitude 59 degrees 30 minutes

	Lat.	Lon
†BERgen—Bers*y-l*	60	5
STOCKholm—Stock*lou-ak*	59	18
MOscow—Mos*lu-tei*	55	38
COpenhagen—Cop*lu-be*	55	12
PARis—Par*fk-e*	48	2
CRACow—Crac*úz-ez*	50	20
VIenna—Vi*ok-up*	48	17
MADRid—Madr*oy-t*	40	3
ROme—Rom*fá-be*	41	12
CONstantinople—Con*ob-ta*	41	31
PRAGue—Prag*ly-bo*	50	14
DANTzic—Dantz*uf-bei*	54	18
BASIL—Básil*foi-p*	47	7
BRUssels—Brus*ly-o*	50	4
†GIBraltar—Gib*tau-s*	36	6
†SMyrna—Sm*ik-dou*	38	29
TRoy—Troy*-en*	40	29
†JERUsalem—Jeru*ta-ts*	31	36

* This accuracy hath not been altogether observed in those places which have this mark (+) placed before them; the assigning to them their respective degrees of longitude and latitude being intended only to enable the learner to remember in what part of the globe they are situated.

	Lat.	Lon.
ALEPPO—Alep*ís-tei*	36	38
RHODES—Rho*toi-te*	37	32
BABylon—Bab*it-fo*	33	44
ATHens—Ath*ik-el*	38	25
DA—Id*il-doi*	35	27
WARSAW—Wars*úd-eb*	52	21
ALEXandria—Alex*ib-if*	31	34
S. HELens—Hel*bu-p*	15	7
LISBON—Lis*tei-bz*	38	10
NAPLes—Nap*lob-bu*	41	15
MESSina—Mess*ik-bau*	38	16
CARTHage—Carth*ti-by*	33	10
NANcy—Nan*fci-s*	48	6
Ispahan—Isp*te-on*	32	49
AGRa—Agr*ék-oit*	28	73
SIAM—Siam*af-ga*	14	100
JAPan—Jap*to-bay*	34	110
FORMosa—Form*di-g*	23	100
ASTRachan—Astro*p-lau*	47	56
PEKIN—Pekin*oz-bap*	40	117
Fort St. GEorge—Gëob*í-sou*	13	69
SPITSbergen—Spit*pi-sou*	73	69
ARCHangel—Archs*ó-fe*	64	42
BENGal—Beng*dá-oul*	21	95
VENice—Ven*fl-ad*	45	12
CAIRO—Cair*dou-il*	29	35
LEIPSic—Leips*ub-ad*	51	12
HECla—Hec*sl-at*	65	13
NINeveh—Nin*to-fe*	34	42
Porto BELLo—Bel*bá-ku*	11	85
Porto RICO—Ric*éz-lou*	20	59
BERMudas—Berm*ta-lou*	31	59
J-amaica—Ja*k-ky*	18	80
TERCERa chief of the Azores I.—Tercer*ip-el*	37	25
MADeira Isles—Mad*it-ed*	33	22
BARbadoes—Bar*bu-la*	15	51
ERRO one of the Canary Isles—Ferr*ek-ak* .	28	18
Quebec—Quo*p-pu*	47	75

N. B. The first meridian is fixed at London.

It may be convenient to remember the *exact* longitu
and latitude of some particular places; as,

	Lat. Deg.	Min.	Lon. Deg.	Min.
London—Lón*la, ib*	51	31	— 0	0
Ferro Isl.—Ferré*p, op-ap, il*	27	47	— 17	35
Oxford—Ox*lá, fs-b, al* . .	51	46	— 1	15
Rome—Róm*fa, lo-bé, dou* .	41	51	— 12	29

The Memorial Lines.

Ber*sy-l*, Stock*lou-ak*, Mos*lu-tei*, Cop*lu-be*, Par*fk-e*,
Cra*cúz-ez*, Vio*k-ap*, Madro*y-t*, Rom*fá-be*, Con*ob-ta*,
Prag*ly-bo*, Dantz*uf-bei*, Básil*foi-p*, Brus*ly-o*, Gib*tau-s*,
Smi*k-dou*, Tro*y-en*, Jeru*ta-ts*, Ale*pís-tei*, Rho*toi-t*
  Bab*it-fo*,
A*thik-el*, Id*il-doi*, Wars*úd-eb*, Alex*ib-if*, Hel*bu-p*,
Lis*tei-bz* Nap*lob-bu*, Messi*k-bau*, Carth*ti-by*, Nan*fei-s*
Is*pte-on*, Agré*k-oit*, Sia*maf-ga*, Ja*pto-bay*, Form*di-g*,
Astro*p-lau*, Peki*noz-bap*, Gëo*bí-sou*, Spi*tpi-sou*, Arch*sé-f*
Bengd*á-oul*, Ven*fl-ad*, Cair*dou-il*, Leip*sub-ad*, Hec*sl-a*
Nin*to-fe*, Belb*á-ku*, Ric*éz-lou*, Berm*ta-lou*, Ja*k-ky*,
Terceri*p-el*, Mad*it-ed*, Ferre*k-ak*, Bar*bu-la*, Qu*op-pu*.

Lón*la, ib*; Ferré*p, op-ap, il*; Ox*lá, fs-b, al*; Róm*fa, l*
  bé, dou.

TABLE X.

To the beginning of the name of the place there ar
two or three letters added, which are to be supplied wit
a cypher at the end; it being thought sufficient to give
round number, instead of being too exact, especially in
matter wherein the best geographers themselves are no
agreed: as,

Madr*eis* —Madrid distant from London 86,*sc.* 86
miles. Copenhagen—Cop*sa*, distant about 61, *sc.* 610
Geneva—Gene*vos*, distant 46, *sc.* 460 miles; and so o
the rest, only Paris-—Par*del*, 225.

Note, That the computations are made at the rate of
½ statute miles to a degree, which is nearest the truth,
d are therefore about one part in seven more than in
r. Templeman's tables, who computes by geometrical
iles of 60 to a degree.

DISTANCES FROM LONDON.

	Eng. Miles.		Eng. Miles.
Aris—Par*del*	225	Prague—Pra*ui*	650
Rome—Ro*ul*	950	Gibraltar—Gibr*abs*	1160
Madrid—Madr*eis*	860	Warsaw—Wars*nu*	956
Vienna—Vien*ke*	820	Stockholm—Sto*up*	976
Copenhagen—Cop*sa*	610	Dantzic—Dantzi*ky*	800
Geneva—Genev*os*	460	Constantinople—	
Moscow—Mosc*ass*	1660	Const*asg*	1600

DISTANCES FROM JERUSALEM.

Babylon—Babo*ky*	480	Damascus—Dam-	
Nazareth—Naz*ky*	80	*buz*	150
Maria—Sam*ol*	45	Antioch—Ant*ig*	300
rom Dan to Beersheba—Dan-a-Béer*doz*			240

The Memorial Lines.

ar*del,* Ro*ul,* Madr*eis,* Vien*ke,* Cop*sa,* Genev*os,*
oscass, Pra*ul,* Gibr*abs,* Wars*nu,* Sto*up,* Dantzi*ky,*
Const*asg.*

abo*ky,* Naz*ky,* Sam*ol,* Dam*buz,* Ant*ig,*—Dan-a-Béer*doz.*

TABLE XI.

THE PROPORTION OF THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE TO GREAT
BRITAIN, THAT ISLAND BEING THE UNIT.

Russia—Russ-		Poland—Polt,*in*	3 ,39
a*z,bi*	10 ,13	Turkey—Turt,*ak*	3 ,18
Germany—Germ-		Spain—Spa,*ka*	1 ,81
t,*ut*	3 ,53	France—Fra,*p*	1 ,7
weden—Swi,*ss*	3 ,66	*Italy—Itb,*an*	1 ,19

* With Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia.

*Denmark—Dén- |United Provinces†
 mab,on . . . . 1 ,49| —Un-Pr,ab . .
Portugal—Por,ts . ,36|Switzerland†—
Spanish N-ether- | Switzer,boi . .
 lands†—Span-N,ak ,18|Britain 1

The Memorial Lines.

Russaz,bi, Germt,ut, Swi,ss, Polt,in, Fra,p, Spa,
 Turt,ak,
Por,ts, Span-N,ak, Un-Pr,ab, Switzer,boi, Dénmab,
 Itb,an.

EXPLANATION.

 Germt,ut—Germany is to Great Britain as 3 ,53
1, i. e. three times as big and a little above half as b
United Provinces—Un-Pr,ab, as ,11, or very little abo
a tenth part; and so of the rest.

 Note, That a degree is esteemed equal to 60 Geom
trical miles, 69½ English statute miles, 15 German mil
25 common French leagues, 480 Greek stadia, 16 Pe
sian parasangs, 12 (or, according to some, 8) Egypti
schœni.

The Memorial Line.

Deg=Gëomauz=Gerbu=Frel=Stadoky=Pers-parab
 =Schad.

————◆————

TABLE XII.

SITUATION OF ISLANDS.

1. EUROPEAN ISLANDS.

  In the   { Iceland west of Norway—IceNor
Northern Ocean { Britain and Ireland
In the Baltic . { Zealand } E. of Jutland—FunZea
     { Funen } Jut
  In the   { Minorca }
Mediterranean . { Majorca } E. of Valencia—
     { Y-vica . . } MiMajorcY Valenc

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* Including Norway and Iceland.
† Now in possession of France.

In the
Mediter-
anean

> Corsica .
> SARDinia . } south of *Genoa*—CoSard*Gen*
> SICIly south of *Naples*—.Sici*Na*
> CANDia south of the *Archipelago* — Cand-*Archpel*
> CORFu west of *Butrinto*—Corf*But*
> CEPHAlonia W.
> ZANTe W. . } of the *Morea*—Cepha-ZantCe*Mo*
> CErigo S. .
> NEGropont east of *Livadia*—Neg*Liv*

The Memorial Lines.

ceNor, FunZeal*Jut*, MiMajorcY *Valenci*, CoSard*Gen*,
ici*Na*,Cand*Archpel*,Corf*But*,CephaZantCe*Mo*, Neg*Liv*.

II. ASIATIC ISLANDS.

In the
astern
cean

> JAPan east of *North China*—Japnor*Ch*
> FORMOsa E. of *South China*—Formósou*Chin*
> PHILIPpine Islands east of the *Eastern Penin-sula*—Philipeast*Pen*
> LADrone Isl. E. of the *Philippines*—Lad*Phi*
> MOLUcca Islands east of the *Eastern Penin-sula*—Molúc*P-east*
> Isles of the SOUND south-east of the *Eastern P-eninsula*—Sound*P-east*
> MALdives S. } of the *Western Peninsula*—
> CEylon E. } Mal-Céy*P-west*

In the
Mediter-
nean

> RHODes
> CYPrus } south of *Natolia*—RhodCyp*Nato*

In the
rchi-
lago

> STALimene
> MEtelin .
> SCIO . .
> SAMOS . . } west of *Natolia* north to south—StalMeSciSám*Nat*

The chief of the MOLUcca Isles are CELEbes or Macas-
r, GILolo, CERam, AMBoyna.

The chief of the PHILIPpines are MANilla and MIN-
nao.

Isles of the SOUND, the chief are SUMAtra, BORNeo,
d JAva.

The Memorial Lines.

Japnor*Ch*, Formósou*Chin*, Philipeast*Pen*, Lad*Phi*, M(
lúc*P-east*,
Sound*P-east*, Mal-Céy*P-west*, RhodCyp*Nato*, StálM(
SciSám*Nat*.

Mol=Cele-GilCér-Amb. Phil=ManMind. Soun
=Suma-BornJav.

III. AFRICAN ISLANDS.

In the
Æthi-
opic
Ocean
{ Madagascar, or the Isle of St. Laurence, E. (
    the south part of *Zang*uebar—Madgasc*Zang*
  Zocotra at the east end of the coast of *Ajan*—
    Zoc*Ajan*
  St. Helens west of *Congo*—Hel*Congo*

In the
Atlan-
tic
Ocean
{ Isles of Cape Verd W. of *Negro*land—Verd*N*
  Canary Isles west of *Bild*ulgerid— Canár*Bil*
  Madeira Isles west of *Barb*ary—Madéir*Bar*
  Azore Isles west of *Port*ugal—Az*Port*

In the
Mediter-
ranean
{ Malta south of *Sic*ily—Malt*Sic*
  Pharos at the mouth of the port to *Alexan*
    dria—Phar*Alexan*

The chief of the Canary Isles are Ferro or Hier(
Teneriffe, Canary.
The chief of the Azores, Tercera.
The chief of the Madeira Isles, Porto Santo an
Madeira.

The Memorial Lines.

Madgasc*Zang*, Zoc*Ajan*, Hel*Congo*,Verd*Ne*, Canár*Bil(*
Madéir*Barb*, Az*Port*, —— Malt*Sic*, Phar*Alexan*.

Can = FerHi-TeneCan. Az = Terce. Madeira =
PoSanMad.

IV. AMERICAN ISLANDS.

Newfoundland east of *Nova Scotia*—Newf*NovScot*
California west of New *Granada*—Cali*Gran*

ARIbbee Isles east of the *Antilles*—Carib*Ant*
ucayos Isles east of *Florida*—Lu*F*
ERMudas, or Sommers' Isles, E. of *Carolina*—Berm*Car*
NTILles Isles sou{ of *Lucayos* Isles—Antíl*Luc*

The chief of the LUcayos Islands are BAhama, LU-
yone, PRovidence.
The chief of the CARIbbee Islands are BARBadoes,
d the Leeward Isles, viz. St. CHRistopher's, ANtigua,
oBago, &c.
The chief of the ANTILLes Islands are CUba, JAMaica,
ISPaniola, Porto RICo.

The Memorial Lines.

ewf*Nov*Scot, Cali*Gran*, Carib*Ant*, Lu*F*, Berm*Car*,
Antíl*Luc*.

UC=Ba-Lu-Prov. CARI=Barb, Chr-Ant-Tob. AN-
TILL=Cu-Jam-Hisp-Ric.

TABLE XIII.

THE MOST REMARKABLE OF THE LESSER BRITISH ISLANDS.

RKney ⎱ north of *Scotland*—Ork-Shet*no-Sc*
HETland ⎰
OLY Island east of *North*umberland—Holy*North*
ANVey Island ⎱ near the ⎰ *Essex*—Canv*Ess*
HEPpey Isl. ⎱ mouth of the ⎱ *Kent*—Shep-Than*Ken*
HANet ⎰ Thames in ⎰
NGlesey west of *Caernarvonshire*—Ang*Caern*
AN west of *Lancashire*—Man*Lan*
AMsey over against St. *David's* Point in *Pembroke-
shire*—Ram*Davi-Pem*
'ight (VEctis) south of *Hampshire*—Vecs-*Ham*
UERnsey ⎱ on the coast of *Normandy*—Guer-Jer*co-Nor*
ERsey ⎰
'estern Islands (EBudæ) *west of Scotland*—Ebwe-*Sc*

The Memorial Lines.

Ork-Shetno-*Sc*, Holy*North*, Canv*Ess*, Shep-Than*Ke*
   & Ang*Caern*,

Man*Lun*, Ram*Davi-Pem*, Vecs-*Ham*, Guer-Jerco-*N*
   Ebwe-*Sc*.

TABLE XIV.

ANCIENT EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA.

I. Ancient EUROPE, by way of accommodation to t
   present divisions of it, may be divided into,

   1. *Northern*—containing SCAndinavia, FEningia, p
of SARMatia, CIMBrica Chersonesus, CODanonia Insu
   2. *Middle*— containing GERmania, the rest of S-armat
G-allia Transalpina or Celtogalatia, RHŒtia, V-indelic
Noricum, part of PAnnonia, D-acia.
   3. *Southern*—containing IBeria, ITAlia, the rest
P-annonia, ILLyricum, MŒsia, G-ræcia, THracia.

The Memorial Line.

EUR=Sca-Fe, Sarm, Cimb-Cod ; Ger-S, G-Rhœ-
   No-Pa-D; Ib-Ita-PIll-MœG-Th.

II. ASIA Antiqua may be divided into,

   1. *Northern*—containing SCYTHIa Asiatica, SOGDia
COLchis, IBeria, ALBania.
   2. *Middle*—containing Asia *M*inor, ARMenia, Syr
MEsopotamia, Assyria, MEDia, HYrcania, BACTria
ARachosia, BABylonia, Susiana, PARTHia, AR
DRANgiana, PERsis, CARamania, GEDROsia, N-o
part of INDia, SErica, SINæ.
   3. *Southern*—containing ARabia, the two P-eninsu
of INDia.

The Memorial Lines.

AS=ScythiSogd, Col-Ib-Alb; Asm-Arm, Sy-Mes-A
   Med-Hy-BactArch,

Bab-Sus-Parth-AriDian, Pers-Car -Gedro, NInd-
   Sin; Ar -P-Ind.

III. AFRICA was anciently divided into,

1. *Northern*—containing MAuritania, T-ingitania, and Æsariensis, NUMIDia, AFrica P-ropria, LIBYa (com-rehending CYRenaica and MARmarica), E-gypt, GÆTuli, ARAmantes, NAsamones, PSYLli.

2. *Middle*—containing LIBYa *Deserta* or Interior, com-rehending the ATLANTes, PHAUrusii, NIGritæ, NUBia, ÆTHiopia.

3. *Southern*—containing the LUCÆTHiopes, EREMbi Troglodytæ, BLEMmyes.

The Memorial Lines.

F=MauT-Cæs-Numid-AfP-Liby-(Cyr-Mar)-E, GætGara-NasPsyl;

by*des* = AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth; Léucæth-Erem-Blem.

———◆———

TABLE XV.

ANCIENT ITALY AND GREECE, ASIA MINOR, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.

I. Ancient ITALY may be distinguished into two neral parts—Gallia Cisalpina to the north, and Italy, imarily so called, to the south.

The several people of Gallia Cisalpina were these:
* LIGures, TAurini, SEgusiani, SAlassi, LEpontii, uGanei, RHÆTi, CARni, Istri, VENeti; (south of the -o these) A-nanes, Boii, LINGones, SENones; (north the Po these) LIBici, LÆvi, INsubres, ORobii, CENo-ani.

ITalia, primarily so called, or the south parts of Old ály, comprehending these following countries and people: †ETRUria or Tyrrhenia, SABini, LAtium, CAmpania, icentini, G-ræcia Magna, ‡UMbria, PIcenum, V-estini,

---

* Lying in order along the Alps.
† Lying in order on the Mare Inferum.
‡ Lying in order on the Mare Superum.

Marucici, Frentani, Apulia, *Marsi, Peligni, Sa
nium, Hirpini.

The Memorial Lines.

Cis = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-Lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is, Vén (
  A-Bo-Ling-Sen;
Lib-Læv-Ins-Oro-Cen. ——
It = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G,   Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-A
  Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

II. Ancient GREECE was usually divided into f
general parts, viz. Macedonia, Thessalia, Epirus, Hel
or Græcia, properly so called, and Peloponnesus.

The Memorial Line.

Græ= MáTh, Epir-HelPel. ——

1. Peloponnesus was divided into six parts or regio
viz. †Achaia, Elis, Messenia, Laconia, Argia or A
golis, ‡Arcadia.

The Memorial Line.

—— Pelop= Ach-Eli-Méss-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

2. Epirus contained these people and countries,
Chaones, Dryopes, Thesprotii, Cassiopæi, Ampl
lochi, Almene, Molossi, Acarnania.

The Memorial Line.

Ep = Chao-Dry, Thesprot-Cass-Amphiloc, Al-M
  Acarnan.

3. Hellas, or Græcia Propria (called also Acha
was divided into eight parts, viz. Doris, Locris-E
nemidia, Ætolia, Locris-Ozolæa, Phocis, Bœo
Megaris, Attica.

The Memorial Line.

Græ-Propri = Dó-Locr Ep,   Æto-LocrOz-Pho-l
  Meg-Att.

---

  * In the inland parts.
  + Lying in order on the Ionian, Ægean, and Cretan sea.
  ‡ In the inland.

4. THESSALIA contained these several parts, viz. PE-
LASGIOTIS, ESTIOTIS, THESSALIOTIS, PHTHIOTIS, M-agnesia.

The Memorial Line.

THESS = PelasEstThéss-Phthi-M. —— –

5. Some of the more remarkable people and countries
of MACEDONIA were, TAULANTII, PÆONES, MYGDONIA,
EMATHIA, AMPHAXITIS, PIERIA.

The Memorial Line.

—— MACE = Taul-Pæo-Mygd-Æmath -AmphPi.

Asia *M*inor comprehended Asia *P*ropria, BITHYNIA,
PONTUS, GALATIA, *CAPPADOCIA:—LYCIA, PAMPHYLIA,
CILICIA.

The Memorial Line.

Asm = Asp-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp: Lyci-Pamphy-Cil. ——

Asia *P*ropria contained PHRYGIA *M*inor, MYSIA *M*inor,
Mysia *M*ajor, ÆOLIS, IONIA, LYDIA, PHRYGIA *M*ajor,
CARIA, DORIS.

The Memorial Line.

Asp = Phrygi*min*-Mysi*mi-m*,   Æol Ioni-Lyd-Phry*ma*,
CarDo.

GALATIA comprehended PONTUS GALÁTICUS, PAPHLA-
GONIA, GALATIA *P*ropria, Isauria, and part of PISIDIA;
the other part of which, with the regions of Carbalia,
was contained in Pamphylia.

The Memorial Line.

—— GAL = PonGalaPaphGala*p* Is-Pis.

SYRIA was divided into four parts: SYRIA *P*ropria,
PHŒNICIA, CŒLOSYRIA, PALESTINA.
PALESTINE was distinguished into GALILÆA, SAMARIA,
JUDÆA, PERÆA or Judæa beyond Jordan, IDUMÆA.

The Memorial Line.

SYR = Syr*p*Phœn-Cœlo-Pal. PAL = GálSamaJudæ-
Per Idum.

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* Among the several regions of Cappadocia was **Lycaonia.**

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TABLE XVI.

ANCIENT GALLIA, GERMANIA, IBERIA, BRITANNIA.

1. GALLia was divided by Augustus into four parts o
provinces, viz. Gallia BELgica, Gallia CELTica or Lug
dunensis, Gallia AQUItanica, and Gallia NARBonensis—
GALL= BelCeltAquiNarb

2. The inhabitants of ancient GERMany were compre
hended under four general denominations, viz. INGævone:
VANDali, ISTævones, HERmiones—GERM=Ing-Van
Ist-Her.

3. IBERIa, or ancient Spain, was distinguished into thre
general parts, viz. TARraconensis, LUsitanica, B-œtica—
IBERI=TarLuB.

4. BRITannia, according to the last division by th
Romans, was distinguished into five parts, viz. VALenci
MAxima Cæsariensis, BRITannia Secunda, FLAvia Cæsa
riensis, BRITannia Prima—BRIT= ValMax, Britse-Fl
Britprim.

The Memorial Lines.

GALL=BelCeltAquiNarb. GERM=Ing-Vand Ist-He
   I=TarLuB.

—— BRIT=ValMax, Britse-Fla, Britprim.

The Memorial Lines for all the ancient Geography.

EUR=Sca-Fe, Sarm, Cimb-Cod ; Ger-S, G-Rhœ-\
   No-Pa-D; Ib-Ita-PIll-MœG-Th.

AS=ScythiSogd, Col-Ib-Alb; Asm-Arm, Sy-Mes-As
   Med-Hy-BactArch,

Bab-Sus-Parth-AriDran, Pers-Car -Gedro, NInd-S
   Sin; Ar -P-Ind.

AF=MauT-Cæs-Numid-AfP-Liby-(Cyr-Mar)-E,
   GætGara-NasPsyl;

Libydes = AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth; Léucæth-Erer
   Blem.

CIS = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-Lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is, Vén (
   A-Bo-Ling-Sen;

Lib-Læv-Ins-Oro-Cen. ——

IT = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G,   Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap,
    Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

GRÆ=MáTh, Epir-HelPel.   PELOP=Ach-Eli-Méss-
    Lac-Ar-Arcad.

EP = Chao-Dry, Thesprot-Cass-Amphiloc, Al-Mol-
    Acarnan.

GRÆ-PROPRI = Dó-LocrEp,   Æto-LocrOz-Pho-Bœ-
    Meg-Att.

THESS=PelasEstThéss-Phthi-M.   MACE=Taul-Pæo-
    Mygd-Æmath -AmphPi.

Asm=Asp-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp: Lyci-Pamphy-Cil.——
Asp = Phrygimin-Mysimi-m,   Æol Ioni-Lyd-Phryma,
    CarDo.

—— GAL=PonGalaPaphGalap Is-Pis.

YR = SyrpPhœn-Cœlo-Pal.   PAL = GálSamaJudæ-
    Per Idum.

ALL=BelCeltAquiNarb. GERM=Ing-Vand Ist-Her.
I=TarLuB.

—— BRIT=ValMax, Britse-Fla, Britprim.

———◆———

TABLE XVII.

REMARKABLE PLACES IN ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

BDERA in *Thracia*	PYLus in *Messene*
ERYtus in *Phœnicia*	MARATHon in *Attica*
ELICOn in *Phocis*	DELphos in *Phocis*
ALICARnassus in *Doris* in	SAMOSAta in *Comagene*
Asia Minor	DYRRachium in *Macedonia*
HERonæa in *Bœotia*	THESSALonica in *Amphaxitis*
ANnæ in *Peucetia*	NIcomedia in *Bithynia*
RBela *Assyria*	NYssa in *Megaris*
RANicus river of *Phrygia*	ACROCeraunia m. in *Epirus*
Æander river of *Lydia*	CITHæron m. in *Bœotia*
AGus river of *Lusitania*	HYMettus m. in *Attica*
sus promont. of *Cilicia*	ATHos m. in *Macedonia*
ATmos one of the *Sporades*	OLympus ⎫
Islands	PELion ⎬ mountains in
LYMpia in *Elis*	O-ssa ⎭ *Thessalia*

MANTinea in *Arcadia*

EPIDAUrus in *Laconia*

PELLa in *Æmathia*

ACTium
AMBracia } in *Acarnania*

SMYRNa
EPHesus } in *Ionia*

PERGamus in *Mysia*

LAODicea in *Caria*

SARDis
THYAtira } in *Lydia*
PHILadelphia

SARDica in *Thracia*

CHALcedon in *Bithynia*

CIRTium in *Numidia*

ILLIBeris in *Hisp. Bœtica*

ANCyra in *Galatia*

GANGra in *Paphlagonia*

SIRMium in *Pannonia*

NEOCÆsarea in *Cappadocia*

PHARSalia in *Thessalia*

*PHILIPpi in *Thracia*

LEUCtra in *Bœotia*

CLUSium in *Etruria*

BAIæ in *Campania*

TUSculum in *Latium*

AQUILEIa of the *Carni*

EDESSa in *Mesopotamia*

RHEGium in *Calabria*

Tomi in *Mœsia*

DAMascus in *Cœlo Syria*

COLOSSæ in *Phrygia*

SAGuntum in Hispania *Tar-*
　raconensis

BRUNDusium in *Calabria*

COMagene a region of *Syria*
　Propria

DODONe a town of the*Molos*

SPARTa in *Laconia*

ANTIOCHia in *Pisidia*

ANTium of the *Volsci*

AMYClæ in *Laconia*

ARIMinum in *Umbria*

CORInth } in *Achaia*
CENCHRææ

ELEUSis in *Megaris*

ACERRæ in *Campania*

CHALCis in *Ætolia*

CORFINIum } of the *Pe-*
SULMO　　　 *ligni*

MEMPHis in *Inferior Egyp*

THEBais in *Superior Egypt*

MYCENæ in *Argia*

PATAra in *Lycia*

CHALYbes a people of *Ga*
　latia

NEMea in *Argia*

ADRAMYTtium in *Mysia*

CNIdus in *Doris in Asia*

MEDIOLanum of the*Insubr*

SYRACUSæ in *Sicily*

PATavia of the *Veneti*

ILLium in *Phrygia* Minor

CARBALIa in *Pamphylia*

LYCAonia in *Cappadocia*

CYZICum in *Mysia*

CUMa in *Æolis*

PIsidia part in *Pamphyli*
　part in *Galatia*

CUREs of the *Sabini*

LAVINIum in *Latium*

ARDea of the *Rutuli*

Portus LIBURNus in *Etru*

TEGæa in *Arcadia*

---

* Why Philippi is said to be in Macedonia, Acts xvi. 12,
Wells's Geography, chap. xv., and Pearce on the Epistles.

Lucani } in *Oenotria*
Brutii }
Oenotria } parts of *Græcia*
Messapia } *Magna*
Daunia } parts of *Apulia*
Peucetia }
Æqui } in *Latium Novum*
Herni }
Mutina of the *Boii*
Ravenna in *Umbria*
Calabri } in *Messapia*
Salentini }

Volsci } in *Latium Novum*
Ausones }
Sabæi } in *Arabia Felix*
Saracen }
Nabathæi in *Arabia Petræa*
Nomades } in *Arabia*
Scenitæ } *Deserta*
Tyrus } in *Phœnicia*
Sidon }
Hippo in *Numidia*
Palmyra in *Cœlo-Syria*
Nola in *Campania*
Tarentum of the *Salentini*

The Memorial Lines.

Abder *Thra*, Bery *Phœn*, Helico *Ph*, Halicár *Dor-A*, Cher-*Bœ*,

...au *Peucet*, Arb *Ass*, Gran *Ph*, Mæ *Lydi*, Tág *Lusit*, Is *Cil*,

...at *Sporad*, Olym *Elis*, Pyl *Mes*, Marath *Attica*, Del *Pho*,

...amósa *Com*, Dyrr *Mac*, Thessal *Amphax*, Nic *Bithy*, Nyss-*Meg*,

...cróc *Epir*, Cith *Bœ*, Hym *At*, Ath *Mac*, Ol-Pel-O *Thessal*,

...lant *Arc*, Epidau *Lac*, Pell *Æmath*, Act-Am *Acarnan*,

...myrn-Eph *Ion*, Perg *Mys*, Laod *Car*, Sard-Thya-Phil *Lyd*,

...ard *Thraci*, Chal *B*, Cirt *Num*, Illib *Hisp-Bœt*, Anc *Gala*,
...Gang *Paph*,

...rm *Pan*, Neocæs *Cap*, Phars *Thessa*, Philip *Thraci*, Leuc *Bœ*,

...lus *Etru*, Bai *Campa*, Tusc *Lat*, Aquilei *Car*, Edess *Mes*,

...heg *Calabrí*, To *Mœs*, Dam *Cœl-S*, Colóss *Phrygi*, Sag *Tar*,

...rund *Cala*, Com *S*, Dod *Mol*, Spart *Lac*, Antóch *Pisid*,
...Ant *Vols*,

...myc *Lac*, Arim *Umb*, Cori-Cenchr *Ach*, Eleus *Meg*, Acerr-*Camp*,

...halc *Æt*, Corfini *Pel*, Sulm *Pel*, Memphin *fer E*, Thebs *úp E*,

...ycen *Arg*, Pata *Lyc*, Chaly *Gal*, Nem *Arg*, Adramyt *Mys*,

...hi *Dor-A*, Mediol *Ins*, Syracu *Sici*, Pat *Venet*, Il *Phry-n*,

...arbáli *Pamph*, Lyca *Cap*, Cyzi *Mys*, Cum *Æoli*, Pis *Pam-G*,

...ar *Sab*, Lavini *Lat*, Ard *Rut*, Liburn *Etru*, Teg *Arc*,

...ic-Brut *Oenot*, Oeno *Græ-m*, Messap *Græ-m*, Dauni-*Peucét Ap*

Æqu-Hern*Lat-n*, Muti*Boi*, Ravn*Umb*, Cala-Sal*Me*,Vo
    Aus*Lat-n*,
Sab-Sáracen*Ara-Fel*, Nabath*Pet*, Nom-Scen*Arab-Des*
Tyr-Sid*Phœn*, Hippo*Num*, Palm*Cœl-S*, Nol*Campɔ*
    Tarent*Sal.*

TABLE XVIII.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ANCIENT AND PRESENT GEOGRAPHY

REGIONS AND PROVINCES.

Ancient.	Present.	Ancient.	Present.
SARmatia [Sarm *Po-Ta-Rus L*]	*Poland* Great *Tartary* south part of *Russia Livonia*	DACIa . . .	*Moldavia Walachia Transilva*
		LIBURnia . .	*Croatia*
CIMBrica Chersonesus	*Jutland*	ILLYRIcum .	*Croatia Dalmatia*
Insula CODA-NOnia	*Zealand*	NORicum . .	*Bavaria Austria*
SCAndinavia or B-altia	*Norway* and part of *Sweden*	VINDilicia .	*Suabia Bavaria*
		RHÆTia . .	*Grisons Tyrol* and part of *Ita*
SCYTHia As. & SOGdiana	Great *Tartary*	HELvetii . .	*Switzerlar*
ACHAia or Hellas	*Livadia*	ALLOBroges .	*Savoy*
EPIrus . . .	*Chimæra*	COLCHis . .	*Mingrelia*
THEssaly . .	*Janna*	IBERia . . ALBania .	} *Georgia*
MŒSia superior .	*Servia*		
MŒSia inferior .	*Bulgaria*	GÆTULia . .	*Bildulger*
PELoponnesus .	*Morea*	AFRICA Propria . . .	*Tripoli* and *Tur*
THRacia . . .	*Romania*		
PANnonia . .	*Hungary*	MAuritania .	*Fez* and *Morocco*

---

* Zealand, Funen, and the adjoining isles had the common na
of *Insulæ Æmodes*, and were esteemed isles of ancient Germa
being inhabited by the Teutoni, called also Codani.

Ancient.	Present.	Ancient.	Present.
LIBYa Pr..	*Barca*	NUMIdia *Nova*	*Bil*dulgerid
NUMIDia	*Algiers*	SOGDiana	{ *Zagatay* or *Usbec* }
LIBYa DE- serta.	} *Zaara*	IBeria.	*Spain*
NIGritæ	*Negroland*	CANTAbria	*Biscay*
TAURica CHERSonesus	{ The penin- sula of Lit- tle *Tartary* }	ALBion	*Britain*
		LIGUres	*Genoa*
		ARMenia Maj.	*Turcomania*
GARAmantes⁻.	{ The deserts of *Zaara* }	ARMenia Min.	*Aladulia*
		MESoPotamia	*Diarbec*

The Memorial Lines.

Sarm*Po-Ta-Rus*L, Cimb*Jut*, Codan*Zeal*, Sca-B*Swe-No*,
　Scyth-Sog*T*,

Ach*Livad*, Epi*Chim*, Thess*Jan*, Mœs*Sér-B*, Pelo*Mor*,
　Th*Rom*,

Pan*Hung*, Daci*Mol-Wa-T*, Libur*Cro*, Illyri*Cro-Dal*,
Nor*Bavar-Aus*, Vind*Sua-B*, Rhæt*Grís-Tyr-It*, Helv-
　Swit, Allób*Sav*,

Colch*Ming*, Iber-Alb*Geor*, Gætul*Bild*, Africa*Trip-Tun*,
Mau*Fez-Mor*, Liby*Barc*, Numid*Alg*, Lib-des*Zara*, Nig-
　Neg,

Taur-Chers*Tart*, Gara*Zaar*, Numi-nov*Bil*, Sogd*Zagat*,
　Ib*Spain*,

Canta*Bis* & Alb*Brit*, Ligu*Gen*, Arm*Turc-Ala*, Mesp*Di*.

TABLE XIX.

SEAS, STRAITS, GULFS, ISLANDS, RIVERS, TOWNS.

Ancient.	Present.
Mare Hyrcanum, or CASPium	Sea of *Sala* or *Backu*
Pontus EUXinus	*Black* or Euxine Sea
Ægæan Sea	*Archi*pelago
PROPontis	Sea of *Marmora*
Palus MÆOTis	Sea of *Azov*
FRETUm GADItænum	Strait of *Gib*raltar
Bosphorus CIMMerius	Strait of *Caffa*
Bosphorus THRAcicus	Strait of *Constantinople*

Ancient.	Present.
HELLESPontus	Strait of the *Dardanell*
Sinus ADRIATicus	Gulf of *Venice*
SINUS SALAMinius	Gulf of *Engia*
Sinus GANGeticus	Bay of *Bengal*
Sinus PERSicus	Gulf of *Balsora*
SInus CORINTHiacus . . .	Gulf of *Lepanto*
Sinus ARABicus	*Red* Sea
FRETum SICulum . . .	Straits of *Messina*
Sinus AMBracicus . . .	Gulf of *Larta*
Mare LIGUsticum	Sea of *Genoa*
SINus MAGnus	Bay of *Siam*
Mare TYRRhenum . . .	Sea of *Tuscany*

ISLANDS, RIVERS, AND TOWNS.

Ancient.	Present.	Ancient.	Present.
THULe . .	*Iceland*	LEMnos . .	*Stalimene*
EBUSus . .	*Yvica*	GADes . .	*Cadiz*
BALEares {	*Majorca* / *Minorca*	CYRNus . .	*Corsica*
		SALAmis . .	*Coluri*
Ins. Æoliæ .	*Lipari* Isles	CARpathus .	*Scarpanto*
I.FORTunatæ	*Canaries*	TRINAcria .	*Sicily*
*HESPerides	C. *Verd*	CYTHeron .	*Cerigo*
TABROBana	*Ceylon*	M. ÆTNA .	*Gibel*
Cos . . .	*Lango*	M.VESUvius	*Soma*
CRETe . .	*Candy*	Lacus TRA- }	Lake of
CASSITerides	*Scilly* Isles	simenus }	*Perugia*
EUBœa vel }	*Negropont*	RUBicon . .	*Fiumecino*
CHALCis }		PADus or }	*Po*
ITHACa .	Ile di *Compare*	ERIDanus }	
ÆGINa . .	*Engia*		
CERNe .	.†*Madag*ascar	ISTer . . .	*Danube*
LEUCas . .	St. *Maura*	BÆTis . .	*Guadalquiver*
LESBus . .	*Metelin*	TANAis . .	*Don*
PATmos . .	*Palmo*sa	RHA . . .	*Volga*
DIOSCORides	*Zocotra*	BORYSThenes	*Nieper*

---

    * Called also Gorgades.
    † Madagascar is supposed by some to be the Menuthias of th
ancients.

Ancient.	Present.	Ancient.	Present.
ARGENTora-tum	} Strasburg	SAGuntum . .	Morvedro
		CALPe . . .	Gibraltar
MOGuntium .	Mentz	COLonia AGRIPpinæ .	} Cologne
COLonia ALLO-brogum . .	} Geneva		
		LUGdunum . .	Lyons
ROTHomagia .	Rouen	LUGdunum B-atavorum .	} Leyden
TIGurum . .	Zurich		

The Memorial Lines.

Casp *Sala-Back*, Eux *Black*, Æg *Arch*, Prop *Mármo*, Mæot-*Zov*,

Fret-Gádi *Gib*, Cimm *Caff*, Thraci *Const*, Hellesp *Dar*, Adrat *Ven*,

Sin-Salam *Eng*, Gan *Beng*, Pers *Bals*, Si-Corinth *Lep*, Aráb *Red-S*,

Fret-Sicu *Mess*, Amb *Lart*, Ligu *Gen*, Sin-Mag *Sia*, Tyrr-*Tusc*.

Thul *Ice*, Ebús *Yv*, Bale *Ma-m*, Æo *Lípare*, Fort *Can*,

Hesp *Verd*, Taprob *Ceyl*, Cos *Lang*, Cret *Candy*, Cassit *Scill*,

Chalc-Eub *Neg*, Itha *Comp*, Ægin *Eng*, Cern *Mada*, Leuc-*Maur*,

Lesb *Metelin*, Pat *Palm*, Dioscór *Zoc*, Lem *Stali*, Gad *Cad*,

Cyrn *Corsic*, Sala *Col*, Carp *Scarp*, Trinac *Sici*, Cyth *Cer*,

Ætna *Gi*, Vesuv *Som*, Trasi *Per*, Rubi *Fium*, Pad-Erid *Po*.

Ist *Danu*, Bæt *Gúadal*, Tana *Don*, Rha *Volga*, Boryst *Niep*.

Argent *Stras*, Mog *Mentz*, Col-All *Gen*, Rótho *Ro*, Tig *Zur*,
Sag *Morved*, Calp *Gib*, Col-Agrip *Col*, Lug *Lyo*, Lug-B *Leyd*.

N. B. It was thought needless to give more examples, especially of such as now have any likeness or affinity in their ancient names; as *Tagus* Taio, *Sequanus* Seyne, *Rhenus* Rhine, *Garumna* Garonne, *Zacynthus* Zante, *Melita* Malta, &c.

GEOGRAPHIA SACRA.

TABLE XX.

THE PLANTATION OF THE EARTH AFTER THE FLOOD.

AND first, the several countries mentioned in holy Scripture, and denominated from some of the posterity of SHEM, viz.

OPHIR, conjectured to be part of the East Indies, viz. Aurea *Chers*onesus of the ancients—Oph*Chers*.

HAVILah, part of *Sus*iana and *Car*amania—Havi*Sus-Car*.

ELAM, part of *Sus*iana and *Pers*is—Ela*Sus-Pers*.

ASSHUR, or Assyria properly so called, into which Nimrod is said to come and build Nineveh, &c.—Asshur.

ARAM, part of *Sy*ria and *Mes*opotamia—Arám*Sy-Mes*.

Land of Uz, J*ú*dæa *P*er*æa* and the adjoining parts of ARabia *D*eserta and Petr*æa*—Uz*Júp-Arad*.

LUD, or *Lyd*ia in Asia Minor—Lud*Lyd*.

The Memorial Lines.

Oph*Chers*, Havi*Sus-Car*, Ela*Sus-Pers*, Arám*Sy-Mes*, Asshur,

Uz*Júp-Arad*, Lud*Lyd*. ——

Countries mentioned in the Scriptures, and denominated from the posterity of JAPHET, (eldest son of Noah,) whose family is supposed to have peopled, besides a considerable part of Asia, all Europe.

MADai, called by heathen writers Media—Mad.

GOMER, thought to be *Alb*ania, on the Euxine Sea— Gomer*Alb*.

TOGArmah, *Cap*padocia—Toga*Cap*.

ASHKEnaz, *Ph*rygia—Ashke*Ph*.

TUBal, *Ibéri*a in Asia—Tub*Ibéri*.

MESHECH, the country lying about the Montes *Moschici*, between Colchis and Armenia Major—Meshéch*Mosch.*

MAGog, the parts of *Scythia* adjoining to the plantations of *Meshech*, Tubal, and Gomer—Mag*Scythi-Mesh.*

JAVan, ancient *Greece*—Jav*Gree.*

ELISHah, or the Isles of Elisha, the Isles of the *Archi*pelago—Elísh*Arch.*

KITTim, understood of *Italy*, Dan. xi. 30, and of Macedonia in the book of Maccabees—Kitt*Ita.*

TARSHish, by Josephus understood to be *Cilicia*, by others Old Spain, by others Carthage—Tarsh*Cil.*

The Memorial Lines.

Mad, Gomer*Alb*, Toga*Cap*, Ashke*Ph*, Tub*Ibéri*, Meshéch*Mosch*,

Mag*Scythi-Mesh*, Jav*Gree*, Elísh*Arch*, Kitt*Ita*, Tarsh*Cil*.

Countries mentioned in Scripture, denominated from the posterity of HAM (youngest son of Noah), whose family peopled Africa, with the adjoining parts of Asia.

Land of CUSH, (commonly rendered *Æthiopia*,)—Cush*Æthiop*,—under which name seems to have been contained most of Arabia, distinguished into several parts, denominated from the posterity of Cush, as,

    SHEBa, *Arabia Felix*—Sheb*Ara-f.*

    HAvilah, part of *Arabia Deserta*, next to Babylonia—Hav*Ara-d.*

    RAamath and DEDan, parts on the *Persian Gulf*—
    —Ra-Déd*Pe-Gu.*

MIZRaim, or *Ægypt*—Mizr*Æ.*

LUB or Lybim, that is, Lybia properly so called—Lub.

PHUT, the more remote parts of *Libya* largely taken—Phut*Lib.*

Land of CANAan lying between the river *Jordan* and the *Mediterranean*—Cána*Jor·M.*

Land of HAMATH, north part of *Phœnicia* and adjoining parts of *Syria Propria*—Hamáth*Phœn-S.*

ARvad, or Arpad, or the Isle Aradus, lying over against *Hamath*—Arv*Hama.*

Land of the PHIListines, *Palestine* Proper—Phil*Pal.*

The Memorial Lines.

Cush*Æthiop*, [Sheb*Ara-f*, Hav*Ara-d*, Ra-Déd*Pe-Gu*,]
    Mizr*Æ*,
Lub, Phut*Lib*, Cána*Jor-M*, Hamáth*Phœn-S*, Arv*Hama*,
    Phil*Pal*.

TABLE XXI.

DIVISION OF THE HOLY LAND.

THE kingdom of JUDAH contained the tribes of
Judah and B-enjamin—Ju-B.

The kingdom of ISRAEL contained the tribes of

A-sher, NEphtali, ZEbulon, Issachar,
    half of MAnasseh, DAN, E-phraim, } west of Jordan
    SImeon . . . .

REUBen, G-ad, the other half of M-a- } east of Jordan
    nasseh . . . .

The several nations were the CAnaanites, the GIR-
Gashites, the HITtites, the HIvites, the AMorites, the
JEbusites, and the P-erizzites.

The Memorial Lines.

ISR = A-NeZe -M, IssMa -G, Dan-E -Réub, Si :
    Ca-Girg-Hit-Hiv, Am-Je-P.

THE DIVISION OF THE HOLY LAND IN THE NEW TESTAMENT COMPARED
    WITH THE DIVISIONS THEREOF AMONG THE TWELVE TRIBES IN THE
    OLD TESTAMENT.

GALilee contained A-sher, NEphtali, Z-ebulon, and
Issachar—GAL=A-NeZIss.

SAMaria contained EPHraim, with the half of MANasseh
—SAM=ManEph.

Judæa contained DAN, parts of SImeon and Judah,
with B-enjamin—Ju=DánSi-Ju-B.

IDumæa contained the south parts of SImeon and
J-udah, and some part of the land of E-dom—ID=
Si-JE.

PERæa contained R-euben, GAd, and the other half
f M-anasseh—PER=MGaR.

The Memorial Line.

+AL=A-NeZIss. SAM=ManEph. JU=DánSi-Ju-B.
ID=Si-JE. PER=MGaR.

The land of EDOM bordered on the south of *Judæa*—
:dóms*Jud.*

The land of the MOAbites lay on the *north-east* of *Edom*
—Móane*Ed.*

The land of the AMmonites lay on the *north-east* of
Ioab—Amne*Moab.*

The IsHmaelites, MADianites, and AMalekites lived
romiscuously together, and therefore seem to be denoted
y the common name of the Mingled People, or *Arabians*,
om צרב *miscuit*, from whence the Greek appellation
"Αραψ, or "Αραβες—Ish-Mad-Am*Arab.*

The Memorial Line.

dóms*Jud*, Móane*Ed*, Amne*Moab*, Ish-Mad-Am*Arab.*

TABLE XXII.

E MOST REMARKABLE RIVERS, WITH THE PLACES WHERE
THEY RISE, AND THE SEAS INTO WHICH THEY FALL.

IN EUROPE.

The VOLga, the greatest river in Europe, rises in
ssia, and falls into the *Caspian* Sea—Vol*Rus-Ca.*
The DANube rises in *Suabia*, and falls into the *Euxine*
a—Dan*Suab-Eux.*
The RHINe rises in the country of the *Grisons*, and
ls into the *German Ocean*—Rhin*Gris-Ger-O.*
The VIsTula, or Wesel, rises in *Poland*, and falls into
: *Baltic*—Vist*Po-Ba.*
The NIEper rises in *Poland*, and falls into the *Euxine*
a—Nie*P-Eux.*

The D<small>WINA</small> rises in *Russia*, and falls into the gulf of the Northern Ocean, called the *White* Sea—Dwin*Rus-Whi*.

The T<small>AIO</small> in *Spain* falls into the *Atlantic Ocean*—Tai*Sp-Atl-Oc*.

The I<small>BERUS</small>, or Ebro, in Spain   .   . ⎫ fall into the
The R<small>HODANUS</small>, or Rhone, in France ⎬ *Mediterranean*
—Ib-Rhod*Med*   .   .   .   . ⎭

The E<small>LBE</small> in Germany falls into the *German Ocean*—Elb*Ger-Oc*.

The O<small>DER</small> in Germany falls into the *Baltic*—Od*Balt*.

T-igris and E<small>UPHRATES</small> rise in *Armenia* Major, and, having joined streams on the south-east of Mesopotamia, fall into the *Sinus Persicus*—T-Euph*Arm-SiP*.

J<small>ORDAN</small> rising in the border of *Nephtali*, and passing through the Lake of Gennesaret, falls into the *Salt* Sea—Jord*Neph-Salt*.

G<small>ANGES</small> in *India* falls into the Bay of *Bengal*   Gán*I-Beng*.

IN AFRICA.

The N<small>ILE</small>, running through the middle of *Egypt*, falls into the *Mediterranean*—Nil*Medi*.

The S<small>ENEGAL</small> runs through Negroland into the *Atlantic Ocean*—Sén*At*.

The Memorial Lines.

Vol*Rus-Ca*, Dan*Suab-Eux*, Rhin*Gris-Ger-O*, Vist*Po-Ba*, Nie*P-Eux*,

Dwin*Rus-Whi*, Tai*Sp-Atl-Oc*, Ib-Rhod*Med*, Elb*Ger-Oc*, Od*Balt*;

T-Euph*Arm-SiP*, Gán*I-Beng*, Jord*Neph-Salt*; Nil*Medi*, Sén*At*.

ASTRONOMICA.

———◆———

SECTION IV.

THE APPLICATION OF THIS ART TO ASTRONOMY AND CHRONOLOGY.

THE *technical* endings affixed to the beginnings of the names of the planets, represent the number of miles of their diameters, distances, magnitudes, &c. according to the general key. Where the beginning of the word is *technical,* it is composed of the syllables or letters distinguished in the tables by small capitals.

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TABLE I.

THE D-IAMETERS, &c. OF THE PLANETS IN ENGLISH MILES, ACCORDING TO DR. DERHAM'S ASTRO-THEOLOGY.

	English Miles.
Luna—Lu-d*dapu*	2,175
MERCUry—Mercú-d*epok*	2,748
MARs—Mar-d*okpu*	4,875
VEnus—Ve-d*oneip*	4,987
TERræ DIAmeter—Ter-dia*pousoi,k*	7,967·8
SAturn—Sa-d*ní-olu*	93,451
JUpiter—Ju-d*aty-sli*	130,653
SOLis DIameter—Sol-di*ked-áfei*	822,148

The D-iameters of their ORBits.

SAturn—D-orb-Sá*tasob-les-teis* . . .	1,641.526,386
JUpiter—Ju-rb*koúl-atoth*	895.134,000

English Miles.

MArs—Ma-rbese-deid-naz . . . . . 262.282,91(
TERræ—D-orb-Terboid-áze-poul . . . 172.102,79;
MErcury—Me-rbsau-sebth . . . . . 66.621,00(
VEnus—Ve-rbbef-okoí-baf . . . . . 124.487,11·
LuNa—D-orb-Lunopóu-nyl 479,90;
SAturni ANnuli DIam. or the diameter of
    Saturn's ring—Sat-anu-didáz-daul . . 210,26;
——Ejusdem LATItudo, or the breadth of
    Saturn's ring— —latidoú-eg . . . . 29,20(
TERræ SUPERficies, or the superficial con-
    tent of the earth—Ter-superann-fof-ezau 199.444,20(
——Ejusdem DIAmeter— —diapousoi,k 7,96;
——Ejusdem Orbitæ PERiMeter— —per-
    mufy-skau-del 540.686,22;

THE MAGNITUDES OR SOLID CONTENTS IN CUBIC MILES OF T
LARGER PLANETS.

MAGNITudo.

Cubic Miles.

TERræ—Ter-magnitéso-klaum   264,856.000,0
SoLis — Mag-Sóliscöúz-noia
    mil-mil 290,971.000,000.000,0
Jovis—Mag-Jovnez-záb-czym   920.011,200.000,0
SAturni — Sat-magnitoép-dak
    & ízym 427.218,300.000,0

1. The AMbit or Circumference.

English Mi

Jovis—Am-Jovisipoú-zot 379,0
T-erræ—Am-Tel-yib 25,0
SoLis—Am-Sole-leid-koit 2.582,8

The Memorial Lines.

Lu-ddapu, Mercú-depok, Mar-dokpu, Ter-diapousoi,k,
Ju-daty-sli, Ve-doneip, Sa-dní-olu, Sol-diked-áfei.

D-orb-Sátasob-*les-teis*, Ju-rb*koúl-atoth*, Ma-rbese-*deid-naz*,
D-orb-Ter*boid-áze-poul*, Me-rbsau-*sebth*,Ve-rb*bef-okoí baf*,
Sat-anu-di*dáz-daul*, —lati*dóu-eg*, D-orb-Lunopóu-*nyl*,
Ter-super*ann-fof-ezau*, —diapousoi,*k*, — perm*ufy-skau-del*.

Ter-magnitéso-*klaum*, Mag-Sólis*ëoúz-noia*-mil-mil,
Mag-Jovnez-*záb-ezym*, Sat-magnito*ép-dak* & *ízym*.

Am-Jovis*ipoú-zot*, Am-Te*l-yib*, Am-Sole-*leid-koit*.

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TABLE II.

THE DIAMETERS, &c. OF THE PLANETS, ACCORDING TO
MR. WHISTON.[*]

Luna—Lu-d*dedi*	2,223	
Mercury—Mércú-*depap* . .	2,717	
Mars—Mar-de*kbau*	2,816	
Terra—Ter-dia*kéze*	8,202	English Miles
Jupiter—Ju-d*le-led*	52,522	of 5000 Paris
Venus—Ve-d*onob*.	4,941	feet.
Saturn—Sa-d*ot-nel*	43,925	
Sol—Sol-di*fouf-ázy* . . .	494,100	

2. Their Distances from the Sun.[†]

	English Miles.
Saturn—Dista-Sat*läi-lozth*	513.540,000
Mars—Dist-Márke-*dodth*	82.242,000
Mercury—Dist-Mer*ez-ouleth*	20.952,000
Jupiter—Jupi*deiz-uketh*	280.582,000

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[*] Theory of the Earth, page 31, &c.
[†] The distances of the planets from the Sun, according to Dr.
Derham, are as follow:

Saturn—Dist-Sat*kez-paút-ani* . . .	820.763,193
Mars—Dist-Mar*bib-bob-olu*	131.141,455
Mercury—Dist-Merit-*ibz-ug*	33.310,500
Jupiter—Dist-Jupi*fop-usoith* . . .	447.567,000
Terra—Dist-Ter*kau-sub-touk* . . .	86.051,398
Venus—Dist-Ve*se-dot-lup*	62.243,557

English Miles
TERra—Dis-Ter*lom* 54.000,000
VEnus—Dista-Ve*tou-znauth* 39.096,000

3. The QUANtity of matter in the heavenly bodies is in
the proportions following :

TERra—Quan-Ter*a* 1
LUNa—Quan-Lun,*res* . . . . $0\frac{1}{75}$
JUpiter—Quan-Jup*sy* 60
SATURn—Quan-Satur*ek,ro* . . . . . . $28\frac{1}{2}$
SOL—Quan-Sol*sau-sny* 66,690

4. The weight (PONdus) of bodies on the surface of

SATURn—Pon-Sátur*uts* 536
LUNa—P-Luns*iz* 630
JUpiter—Pon-Ju*kzo,re* . . . . $804\frac{1}{2}$
TERra—Pon-Ter*aduk,re* . . . . $1,258\frac{1}{2}$
SOL—Pon-Sola*zth* 10,000

5. The DENsities of the same.

SOL—Den-Sola*g* 100
LUNa—Den-Luno*ig* 700
TERra—Den-Ter*teip* 387
SAturn—Den-Sa*sy* 60
JUpiter—Den-Ju*ps* 76

N. B. Mr. Whiston supposes the Sun's parallax to be
32″.   Dr. Derham (with Cassini) 9 sec. and a half.

The Memorial Lines.

1. Lu-d*dedi*, Mércú-de*pap*, Mar-de*kbau*, Ter-dia*kéze*,
Ju-d*le-led*, Ve-d*onob*, Sa-d*ot-nel*, Sol-di*fouf-ázy*.

2. Dista-Sat*lái-lozth*,   Dist-Már*ke-dodth*,   Dist-Merez-
ouleth,
Dist-Jupi*deiz-uketh*, Dis-Ter*lom*. Dista-Ve*tou-znauth*.

3. Quan-Tera, Quan-Lun,res, Quan-Jupsy, Quan-Saturek,ro,
Quan-Solsau-sny.

4. Pon-Sáturuts, P-Lunsiz, Pon-Jukzo,re, Pon-Ter-aduk,re,
Pon-Solazth.

5. Den-Solag, Den-Lunoig, Den-Tertcip, Den-Sasy,
Den-Jups.

TABLE III.

THE PERIODICAL TIMES OF THE R-EVOLUTIONS OF EACH
PLANET ABOUT THE SUN ARE AS FOLLOW:

MERCury in	.	.	.	.	.	88		3 months.
VENUS	.	.	.	.	.	224	days,	7½ months
MARS	.	.	.	.	.	687	or	2 years.
JUPiter		.	.	.	.	4,333	about	12 years.
SATurn		.	.	.	.	10,759		30 years.

The Memorial Lines.

Merc-reik, Sat-razpun, Mars-raukoi, Ven-redo, Jup-rottt,
Merc-revo-ment, Ve-r-mep-h, Mars-r-and, Jup-r-anbe,
Sat-r-anty.

N. B. Men *vel* me *Mensibus,* an Annis, *h* half.

The DISTANCE of the Earth from the Sun being divided
into ten parts, or Decimals, the distance of MERCURY from
the Sun will be as 4 of them, of VENUS as 6, of MARS
as 15, of JUPITER as 52, of SATURN as 95.

The Memorial Line.

Ter-distaz, Méro, Vens, Marsal, Jupiterle, Saturnoul.

The Sun is distant from the Earth 21,600 SEMIdiameter of the Earth=86.051,398 miles.

The Moon 60½ semidiameters=239,952 miles

The Memorial Lines.

Dist-Sol-sémi*da-syz*=*kau-zub-touk*. ——
——Dista-Lun-sem*sy,ro*=*din-nud*.

The motion of the Sun round its axis is performed in 25 days and 6 hours—Sol-x*du,ro*. The motion of Jupiter round its axis is performed in 9 hours 56 minutes—Ju-x *n,us;* that of the Earth in 24 hours; so that the MOTIC of the Sun round its axis is at the rate of 4,262 miles a hour—Sol-m*fese;* the MOTION of Jupiter round its ax 38,159 miles an hour—Ju-m*teibun;* the MOTION of th Earth round its axis is 1,043 miles an hour—Ter-m*ázfi.*

The Memorial Line.

Sol-m*fese,* Ju-m*teibun,* Ter-m*ázfi,* Sól-x*du,ro,* Ju-x*n,u*

The apparent diameter of the Sun in summer (ÆSTAT Solis DIameter) is 31 M-inutes 40 S-econds—Æstat-S di-m*íb*-s*oz*.

In winter (HYEme) 32 M-inutes 47 S-econds –
——hye-m*íd*-s*op.*

If the Sun is supposed to go round the Earth, its diurna motion will be 22.528,366 M-iles in an Hour—Sol-m hode-*lek-taus.*

The Memorial Line.

Æstat-So-di-m*íb*-s*oz,* ——hye-m*íd*-s*op;* Sol-m-hode-*lel taus.*

The three COMets, whose periods were thought to hav been discovered. Derham's Astro-Theology, p. 56.

That	{ 1682 }	calculated to	{ 75 }	and to	{ 175
which	{ 1661 }	perform its	{ 129 }	appear	{ 178
appeared	{ 1680 }	revolution in	{ 575 }	again	{ 225

Comske-*pu* sáub-*adou* sky-*loil:* puk pein & eëlu.

The Memorial Lines for all the Table.

Ierc-re*ik*, Sat-ra*zpun*, Mars-ra*ukoi*, Ven-re*do*, Jup-ro*ttt*,
Ierc-revo-men*t*, Ve-r-mep-*h*, Mars-r-an*d*, Jup-r-an*be*,
    Sat-r-an*ty*.
er-dist*az*, Méro, Vens, Mars*al*, Jupiter*le*, Saturn*oul*.
ist-Sol-sémid*a-syz*=*kau-zub-touk*, Luns*y,ro*=*din-nud*.
ol-m*fese*, Ju-m*teibun*, Ter-mázf*i*, Sól-x*du,ro*, Ju-x*n,us*.
Estat-So-di-mí*b*-so*z*, ——hye-mí*d*-so*p*; Sol-m-ho*de-lek-*
    taus.
omske-pu saúb-adou sky-loil: puk pein & *cëlu*.

———◆———

TABLE IV.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th
olar month (MENsis SOLARis) consists of—Men-Solar*ty-by-dou*	30	10	29	0	0
unar SYNODal month—Synod*én-be-ff-t*	29	12	44	3	0
unar PERIodical month — Men-peri*doi-p-ot*	27	7	43	0	0
he cycle of the Moon less (CYclus LUnaris MINor) than 19 Julian years—Cyc-Lu-min-h*a-doi-ta-ll*	0	1	27	31	55
This difference arises to a whole day, and consequently throws the new moons back a whole day in 312 years (ANNis)—Annt*ad*.]					
he tropical or natural solar year less than the Julian (Annus TROpicus MINor JULIano) 11 M-inutes —Trop-min-juli-m*ab*; and consequently the equinoxes happen a day sooner in 130 years—*biz*.	0	0	11	0	0
he lunar year (LUNaris ANnus)— Lun-án*ilo-hei-mok*	354	8	48	0	0

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th
The EPACT—Epac*az-da-b* . . .	10	21	1	0	
The solar year (SOLaris ANnus)— Sól-an*isú-l-on*	365	5	49	0	
Between the VERNal and AUTUMnal equinox —Vern-aut*aks-hak-miz*	186	18	30	0	
Between the AUTUMnal and VERNal equinox — Autum-vern*boík-ab-an*	178	11	19	0	

The METonic period was invented by Meto, in th year before Christ 430, consisting of 19 years—Met*fiz bou.*

The CALIPpic period was invented by Calippus, in th year before Christ 330, consisting of 76 years—Calip*itz-ois*

The DIonysian period was invented by Dionysius Exi guus, An. Dom. 527, consisting of 532 years—Dio*lep-lid*

The JULian period was invented by Joseph SCALIger consisting of 7,980 years—Júl-Scali*póuky.*

The vulgar year of Christ was in the fourth of th indiction, the tenth in the cycle of the Sun, the secon of the cycle of the Moon.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol, Luna secundo.

———

TO FIND THE YEAR OF THE JULIAN PERIOD, THE YEARS O THE OTHER CYCLES BEING GIVEN.

Multiply the cycle of the Sun into 4845—Sol in *okol.*
———the cycle of the Moon into 4200—Lun*feg.*
———the INDICtion into 6916—Indic*snas.*
Divide the PRODUCt by 7980—Dív-produ*pouky.*
    The remainder is the year.

The Sunday letters which begin every month are fre quently known by the two English verses,

At Dover dwells George Brown, &c.

ut perhaps they may be more readily remembered by
e following line, which lays the reader under no neces-
ty of counting the order of the words before he can tell
hich month they answer to, every month ending with
e letter which belongs to the first day of it.

a Fd Mád Aprig Mayb June Julg Aúc Sef Octa
Novéd Def.

MARch, MAy, JuLy, October, have Nones on the 7th
ay, and the IDes on the 15th—Mar-Ma-Jul-Oc=Nop-
dal.   The rest (CÆTeri) on the 5th and 13th—Cætl-at.
April, JuNe, SEptember, and November, have thirty
TRIGINTa) days—Ap-Jún-Se-No=trigint.

The Memorial Line.

lar-Má-Jul-Oc=Nop-Idal, Cætl-at: Ap-Jún-Se-No
=trigint.

In a year (ANno) are 365 Days, 8765 HouRs, 525,949
INutes, 31.556,937 SEconds.

n=Ditaul=Horcipaul=Minlel-non=Secta-lus-outoi.

The motion of the firmament, or fixed stars, is 50″ in
year, or a degree in 72 years.   According to which rate
e motion (called the PLATonic year) is accomplished
25,920 years—An-Plato=dunez.

The twelve signs: ARies, TAurus, GEmini, CANcer,
EO, VIRgo, LIBra, SCORpio, SAGIttarius, CAPRICorn,
QUARius, PIsces.

r-Ta-Ge, Can-Leo-Vir, Lib-Scór-Sagi, Capric-Aquár.
Pis.

The Memorial Lines for all the Table.

len-Solarty-by-dou, Synodén-be-ff-t, Men-peridoi-p-ot,
yc-Lu-min-ha-doi-ta-ll, [Anntad], Trop-min-juli-mab,
biz,

Lun-án*ilo*-hei-mo*k*, Epac*az-da-b*, Sól-an*isú-l-on*,

Vern-aut*aks-hak-miz*, Autum-vern*boík-ab-an*. ——

Met*fiz-bou*, Calip*itz-ois*, Diol*ep-lid*, Júl-Scalip*óuky*.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol, Luna secundo.

Sol in *okol*, Lun*feg*, Indic*snas*, Dív-produ*pouky*.

Ja Fd Mád Áprig Mayb June Julg Aúc Sef Oc
  Novéd Def.

Mar-Má-Jul-Oc=Nop-Id*al*, Cæt*l-at* : Ap-Jún-Se-N
  =trigint.

An=Di*taul*=Hor*eipaul*=Min*lel-non*=Secta-*lus-outoi*

An-Plato=*dunez*.

Ar-Ta-Ge, Can-Leo-Vir, Lib-Scór-Sagi, Capric-Aqu
  Pis.

PONDERA, NUMMI, MENSURÆ.

SECTION V.

THE APPLICATION OF THIS ART TO COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

THE beginning of the words is composed of the initial letters; thus At-ta stands for ATtic TAlent; He-t for HEbrew T-alent; A-d for A-ttic D-rachm; Al-d for ALexandrian D-rachm; He-*to* for Hebrew Talent of gold (He-t standing for HEbrew T-alent, as before, and *o* for *Or*, or gold); Ro-l for Roman L-ibra, Den for DENarius, Shek for SHEKel, Gre-f for GREcian F-oot, He-c for HEbrew C-ubit, Ro-fsq for Roman F-oot *square*, &c.

The *italic* endings of the words represent the number of pounds, shillings, and pence, which are separated from each other by *hyphens*, or else signified by the roman letters l. s. d. The double lines denote equality: thus A-m= drag = *t-ei-n*, signifies that an A-ttic M-ina, which is equal to 100 DRachms, was 3 pounds 8 shillings and 9 pence. The letters, though separated, are to be pronounced together; as *t-ei-n*, *tein*. The reader is to be reminded here that *re* signifies $\frac{1}{2}$, *ro* $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. according to the general rule, page 4. But *note*, that instead of the fraction *re*, the letter *h* is sometimes used for HAlf, as *oikbe-h*=7,812$\frac{1}{2}$, *sc.* 7,812 pounds 10 shillings.

F

TABLE I.

HEBREW, ATTIC, BABYLONISH, ALEXANDRIAN, AND ROMA[N]
MONEY.[*]

	L.	s.	d.
An Attic Talent=60 M-inas — At-ta= mauz=ezáu-su	206	5	0
An A-ttic M-ina=100 Drachms—A-m= drag=t-ei-n	3	8	9
A Hebrew T-alent = 50 Minas = 3000 Shekels—Hé-t=mily=shíth=fuz . .	450	0	0
A Hebrew M-ina=60 Shekels—He-m= shauz=lou	9	0	0
A Babylonian T-alent—Ba-t=eóz-be-s .	240	12	6
A Babylonian T-alent of Gold—Ba-to= teilz	3850	0	0
An A-ttic T-alent of Gold—A-to=tig .	3300	0	0
A Hebrew T-alent of Gold—He-to=peg .	7200	0	0
An A-ttic D-rachm—A-d=dei,ro . . .	0	0	8
A Hebrew D-rachm—He-d=dou . . .	0	0	9
A Roman L-ibra=96 D-enarii—Ro-l= dous=li	3	0	0
†A Roman Talent=72 Libræ—Róm-ta= liboid=das	216	0	0
An Alexandrian Drachm—Al-drach= sa-ds	0	1	6
An Italic Mina—Ita-mí=lt	3	0	0
A Shekel=2 Bekas—Shek=béd=si . .	0	3	0
A Roman D-enarius=4 Sesterces—Ró-d =seso=doi,re	0	0	7
A Sesterce, ¼ of a Denarius, sc. LLS. (vulgo HS.) duo asses cum semisse — Ses = da-fi,re, a penny three farthings and half a farthing	0	0	1

* See the Preface to Dr. Prideaux's Connexion.
† Others make a Roman Talent = 6000 D-enarii = 24 Seste[r]-
tiums=187l. 10s,—Tal=Dauth=Sésdo=laeip-h.

	l.	s.	d.

Sestertium, or 1000 S-esterces*— Sath = p-as-t 7 16 3

Decem Sestertium, 10,000 SEsterces—Ses-byth=pei-d-s 78 2 6

Decies Sestertium, or 1,000,000 SESTERCes —Sesteram=oikbe-h 7812 10 0

$$\text{DENarius } (7\tfrac{1}{2}\text{d.}) = \begin{cases} 2 \text{ Victoriati—Vid} \\ 4 \text{ SEstertii—Sef} \\ 6 \text{ OBoli—Obs} \\ 10 \text{ LIBellæ—Líbaz} \\ 20 \text{ SEMbellæ—Semdy} \\ 40 \text{ TERUNcii—Terunfy} \end{cases}$$

Den (doi,re)=Vid=Sef=Obs=Líbaz=Semdy=Terunfy.

The Memorial Lines.

At-ta=mauz=ezáu-su, A-m=drag=t-ei-n, Hé-t=mily =shíth=fuz,

He-m=shauz=lou, Ba-t=eóz-be-s, Ba-to=teilz, A-to= tig, He-to=pegque,

A-d=dei,ro, He-d=dou, Ro-l=dous-li, Róm-ta=liboid-das,

Al-drach=sa-ds, Ita-mí=lt, Shek=béd=si, Ró-d= seso=doi,re,

Ses=da-fi,re, Sath=p-as-t, Sesbyth=pei-d-s, Sesteram =oikbe-h,

Den (doi,re)=Vid=Sef=Obs=Líbaz=Semdy=Terunfy.

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* Dr. Arbuthnot makes the SEsterce a penny three farthings, and three-fourths of a farthing—Ses=da-fi,tro; according to which a Sestertium, or 1000 Sesterces, will be 8l. 1s. 5½d.—Sath=k-a-l-h; Decies SEstertium, or 1,000,000 of Sesterces = 8072l. 18s. 4d.— Sestám=kype-sak-do.

Dauth=Sésdo=laeip-h, Sath=k-a-l-h, Sestám=kype-sak-do.

TABLE II.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

THE method observed in the following tables is, firs
to give the ancient measures, weights, &c. in the propor
tions which they bear to each other; and then the pro
portions which they bear to those of our own country
To which I subjoin some tables, by which the reader wi
be enabled to make any calculations of this kind with th
utmost ease and readiness.

ENGLISH MEASURES OF LENGTH.

$$\text{English Mile} = \begin{cases} 8 \text{ Furlongs—Fur}k \\ 320 \text{ P-oles—P}idz \\ 1{,}760 \text{ Yards—Y}arapauz \\ 5{,}280 \text{ F-eet—F}udeiz \\ 63{,}360 \text{ Inches—In}autisy \\ 190{,}080 \text{ B-arley corns—B}anzyeiz \end{cases}$$

Mil = Furk = Pidz = Yarapauz = Fudeiz = Inautisy =
Banzyeiz.

Feet.
Mile (=8 furlongs)   = 5280—Mil=Fudeiz.
Furlong (=40 poles) = 660—Fur=Fsauz.
Pole (=5½ yards)   =   16½—Pol=Fas,re.
Cubit (=2 spans)   =   1½—Cub=Fa,re.
Fathom (=2 yards) =   6—Fat=Fau.

Mil=Fudeiz, Fur=Fsauz, Pol=Fas,re, Cub=Fa,
Fat=Fau.

GRECIAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

$$\text{Μίλ-ιον} = \begin{cases} 8 \text{ Στά-δια—Στά}k \\ 800 \text{ 'Οργ-υιαì—'Ορ}eig \\ 4800 \text{ Πόδ-ες—Πόδ}feig \end{cases}$$

Πῆχ-υς=2 Σπιθαμ-αì.
Ποῦς=4 Δῶρ-α=16 Δάκτ-υλοι.

Μὶλ = Στάκ = 'Ορειg = Πόδfeig. Πῆχ = Σπιθαμε. Πούς —
Δῶρο=Δάκτas.

	Πόδ-es.	
Μὶλ-ιον (=8 Στάδια)	= 4800–	Μὶλ=Πόδfeig
*Στάδι-ον (=100 'Οργυιαὶ	= 600-	–Στάδι=Παug
'Οργ-υιὰ (=4 Πήχεις)	= 6—	'Οργ=Παu

	†Δάκ-τυλοι.	
Πῆχ-υς (=2 Σπιθαμαὶ)	= 24—	Πῆχ=Δef
Πυγὼν (=2 Λίχαι)	= 20—	Πυγὼν=Δez
Πυγ-μὴ (=1½ Σπιθαμὴ	= 18—	Πυγ=Δak
‡Ποῦς (=4 Δῶρα)	= 16—	Ποῦς=Δάκτas
Σπιθα-μὴ (=3 Δῶρα)	= 12—	Σπιθα=Δad
Ορθ-όδωρον	= 11—	'Ορθ=Δab
Λίχ-ας	= 10—	Λίχ=Δάκbυ
§Δῶ-ρον	= 4—	Δῶ=Δάκτo

Στάδι = Παug & 'Οργ = Παu : Πῆχ = Δef, Πυγ = Δakque
     Πυγὼν=Δez,
Ποῦς = Δάκτas, Σπιθα = Δad, 'Ορθ = Δab, Λίχ = Δάκby,
Δῶ=Δάκτo.

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* Called also Αὐλὸς, from whence came Δίαυλος, a space of two
stadia.
† The Grecian measures, from which the Romans borrowed
theirs, were commonly taken from the members of a human body.
Δάκτυλος, a finger's breadth; Δῶρον, a hand's breadth, or four
fingers; Λίχας, from the thumb to the middle finger; 'Ορθόδωρον,
the length of the hand, from the upper part to the extremity of the
longest finger; Σπιθαμὴ, the length of the hand extended, between
the thumb and the little finger; Ποῦς, the foot=four hands' breadth;
Πῆχυς, from the elbow to the extremity of the fingers; Πυγὼν,
from the elbow to the second joint of the fingers, or a cubit with
the fingers inflected; Πυγμὴ, from the elbow, with the fingers quite
clasped; 'Οργυιὰ, from the extremity of one middle finger to the
extremity of the other, the arms being extended.
‡ The Grecian foot was also, like the Roman, divided into 12
Οὐγγίαι or inches.
§ Δῶρον, the palm, so called, because gifts are made with the
hand: called also Δοχμὴ, from δέχομαι, to receive, Δακτυλοδόχμη
& Παλαιστή.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

$$\text{Milliare}\dot{=}\begin{cases} 8 \text{ Stadia—Sta}k \\ 1000 \text{ P-assus—P}ath \\ 4000 \text{ Palmipedes—Palmp}oth \\ 5000 \text{ P-edes—P}uth \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Pes}=\begin{cases} 4 \text{ Palmi minores—Pal-min}o \\ 12 \text{ Unciæ—Unc}ad \\ 16 \text{ Digiti—Digit}as \end{cases}$$

Mil=Sta*k*=P*ath*=Palmp*oth*.   Pes=Pal-min*o*=Digit*as*
=Unc*ad*.

	P-edes.	
Milliare (=8 stadia)	= 5000	—Mil-rom=P*uth*
Stadium (=125 passus) =	625	—Stadi=P*sel*
Passus (=4 palmipedes) =	5	—Pass=P*u*
	Digiti.*	
†Cubitus (=1½ pes	=	24—Cub=Digit*ef*
Palmipes (=5 palmi)	=	20—Palmíp=D*ez*
‡Pes (=4 palmi)	=	16—Pes=D*as*
§Palmus (=3 unciæ)	=	4—Palm=D*o*
‖Uncia	=	1⅓—Un=D*a,re*

Mil-rom=P*uth*, Stadi=P*sel*, Pass=P*u*: Cub=Digit*ef*,
   Palmíp=D*ez*,
Pes=D*as*, Palm=D*o*, Un=D*a,re*. ——

JEWISH MEASURES OF LENGTH.

$$\text{Mile}=\begin{cases} 2 \text{ Sabbath-days' journeys—Sábate} \\ 10 \text{ Stadia—Sta}z \\ 4000 \text{ Cubits—Cubit}oth \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Cubit}=\begin{cases} 2 \text{ Spans the greater} \\ 3 \text{ Spans the less} \\ 6 \text{ Palms—Palm}au \\ 24 \text{ Digits—Digit}ef \end{cases}\Big\}\text{—Spanë-}i$$

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* Some divide the *Digitus* into 4 *Grana*.

† Some use *Ulna* for *Cubitus*. Pliny takes them for different
measures; his *Ulna* answers to the Greek 'Ορyυιὰ.

‡ *Pes* was divided, as the *As*, into 12 parts; hence *Dextans* =
10 inches, *Dodrans* = 9 inches, &c.

§ Called *Palmus minor*, to distinguish it from a greater, which
some authors make equal to 12 digits.

‖ Called sometimes *Pollex*.

Cub=Spanë-*i*=Palm*au*=Digit*ef*.   Mil=Sabate=Staz=
  Coth.

	CUBITs.
Eastern MILe (=10 stadia)	= 4000—Mil=C*oth*
STADium	= 400—Stad=Cubit*og*
*SCHŒNus, or *Chebal*	= 80—Schœn=*eiz*
ARAbian POLe	= 8—Ara-pol=*k*
EZEkiel's REEd, or *Kaneh*	= 6—Eze-ree=*s*
FATHom	= 4—Fath=*o*
	DIGITs.
CUBit, or *Ammah*	= 24—Cub=Digit*ef*
†SPAN, or *Zereth*	= 12—Span=D*ad*
PALM, or *Tophach*	= 4—Palm=D*o*

—— Mil=C*oth*,
Stad = Cubit*og*, Schœn = *eiz*, Ara-pol = *k*, Eze-ree = *s*,
  Fath=*o*: Span=D*ad*,
Cub=Digit*ef*, Palm-D*o*: Para=Mil*t*. ——

N. B. The PARAsang is a Persian measure, consisting
of 30 stadia=3 MILes—Para=Mil*t*.
A day's journey is an uncertain measure, but amongst
the Jews was generally reckoned 24 miles.

The Memorial Lines.

Mil = Fur*k* = P*idz* = Yarapau*z* = Fudei*z* = Inauti*sy* =
  Banzyei*z*.
Mil=Fudei*z*, Fur=Fsau*z*, Pol=Fas,*re*, Cub=Fa,*re*,
  Fat=Fa*u*.
Μίλ=Στά*k*='Ορει*y*=Πόδfei*g*. Πῆχ=Σπιθα*μe*. Ποῦς=Δῶρο
  =Δάκτα*s*,
Στάδι=Παυ*g* & 'Οο*γ*=Παυ: Πῆχ=Δ*ef*, Πυ*γ*=Δ*ak*que Πυγὼν
  =Δ*ez*,
Ποῦς=Δάκτα*s*, Σπιθα=Δ*ad*, 'Ορθ=Δ*ab*, Διχ=Δά*kby*, Δῶ=
  Δάκτο.
Mil=Sta*k*=P*ath*=Palmpo*th*, Pes=Pal-min*o*=Digita*s*=
  Uncad.

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* Called also *Pathil*.
† There is likewise another word, *Gomed*, which the LXX,
render Σπιθαμή.

Mil-rom=*Puth*, Stadi=P*sel*, Pass=P*u*: Cub=Digit*ef*,
  Palmíp=D*ez*,
Pes=D*as*, Palm=D*o*, Un=D*a,rz*. ——
Cub=Spanë-*i*=Palm*au*=Digit*ef*. Mil=Sábate=Sta*z*=
  C*oth*.

——Mil=C*oth*,
Stad = Cubit*og*, Schœn = *eiz*, Ara-pol = *k*, Eze-ree = *s*,
  Fath=*o*: Span=D*ad*,
Cub=Digit*ef*, Palm=D*o*: Para=Mil*t*. ——

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TABLE III.

THE PROPORTION OF THE FOREGOING MEASURES TO ENGLISH
MEASURES.

	In.	decimals.
GRecian D-igit—Gré-d=*,pulo*	0	·75546875
Roman D-igit—Ro-d=*,peldu*	0	·72525
Jewish D-igit—Jew-d=,nad*	0	·912

	Feet.	decimals.
GRecian F-oot—Gre-f=*a,zypdou* . . .	1	·00729⅛
Roman F-oot—Ro-f=*,naup*	0	·967
HEbrew C-ubit—Hé-c=*a,kef*	1	·824
GRecian C-ubit—Gre-c=*a,laznil* . . .	1	·510935
Roman C-ubit—Ro-c=*b,olzu*	1	·4505

	In.	decimals.
GRecian Foot—Grec-fo=*be,zeipu* . . .	12	·0875
Roman F-oot—Rom-f=*ab,syf* . . .	11	·604
HEbrew C-ubit—He-c=*da,keik* . . .	21	·888
GRecian C-ubit—Gre-c=*bei,bib* . . .	18	·13125
Roman C-ubit—Ro-c=*boi,fys* . . .	17	·406

	Eng. Miles.	decimals.
†GRecian M-iles—Gre-m=*,pautzoun* . .	0	·763099

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* In reducing the Jewish Measures, I have followed Bishop
Cumberland, who makes the cubit = 21·888 inches. Dr. Arbuth-
not thinks it plain that there were two sorts of cubits, the sacred
one and the profane or common one; the former exceeding the
latter by a hand's breadth, or three inches. The profane cubit he
makes equal to 17·82 inches; the sacred one = 20·79 inches.

† Dr. Arbuthnot makes the Grecian mile equal to 805,8½ English
paces; which, agreeably to my own method, I have here reduced

	Eng. Miles.	decimals.
Roman M-ile—Rom-m=,*nalpan* . . .	0	·915719
Hebrew Mile—Heb-mil=*a,teiboi* . . .	1	·3817
Grecian Stadium—Gre-st=,*zoutleip* . .	0	·093587⅗
Roman Stadium—Ro-st=,*bafos* . . .	0	·114465
Hebrew Stadium—He-st=,*bik*	0	·13817

The Memorial Lines.

Gré-d=,*pulo*, Ro-d=,*peldu*, Jew-d=,*nad:* Ro-f=,*naup*,
  Gre-f=a,*zypdou*,

Ro-c=b,*olzu*, He-c=a,*kef*, Gre-c=a,*laznil:* Grec-fo=
  be,*zeipu*,

Rom-f=ab-*syf:* Gre-m=,*pautz*, Rom-m=,*nalpan*, Heb-
  mil=a,*teiboi:*

He-c=da-*keik*, Ro-c=boi-*fys*, Gre-c=bei-*bib:* Ro-st=
  ,*bafos*, He-st=,*bik*,

Gre-st=,*zoutleip*. ——

TABLE IV.

SUPERFICIAL MEASURES.

	Sq. F-eet.	dec.
English Acre—Ac=s-*fotlauz*	43560	·00
R-ood (=40 poles)—R=*azkouz*	10890	·00
Pole—Pol=*doid,el*	272	·25

	Sq. Yards.
Acre—Ac=Y*arokoz*	4840

	Sq. Feet.	decimals.
Roman Square F-oot—Ro-fq=*nil* . . .	0	·935089
Grecian Sq. F-oot—Gre-fq=*á-zafauts* .	1	·0146365
Hebrew Squ. C-ubit—He-cq=*i,tésnois* . .	3	·326976

Jugerum=R-oods 2, P-oles 18, F-eet 250·05—Jug=
  Ré-*Pak-Fely-zu*

Πλέθ-ρον=P-oles 36, F-eet 245—Πλέθ=Pís-F*dol*

to 0·763099 of a mile. Yet, according to his own computation,
which makes Ὀργυιὰ=6 feet 0·525 inches, or, which is the same,
6·04375 feet, Στάδιον (=100 Ὀργυιαι) will be 604·375 feet, and
Μίλιον (=8 Στάδια) will be 4835 feet, exactly equal to the number
of English feet in a Roman mile=0·915719 of a mile.

•Egyptian "Αρου-ρα=R-oods 3, P-oles 2, F-eet 55¼-.
"Αρου=Ri-Pe-Ful,ro.

	Eng. Acres.	decimals.
Jugerum—Jug=,*sakdo*	0	·618240
Πλέθ-ρον—Πλέθ=,*etyst*	0	·230632
Egyptian "Αρουρ-α—"Αρουρ=,*oist*	0	·763768

		Greek Sq. Feet.		Eng. Sq. F.	decim.
Πλέθρον	=	10,000	=	10,146	·3650
*Αρουρα ½ Πλέθρον =		5,000	=	5,073	·1825
Egyptian "Αρουρα =		10,000 Squ. Cub. =		33,269	·7600

	Rom. Sq. Feet.		Sq. F.	decim.
†Actus minimus 120 × 40	= 4,800	=	4,488	·4272
Actus Quadratus 120 × 120	= 14,400	=	13,465	·2816
Clima 60 × 60	= 3,600	=	3,366	·3204
Versus 100 × 100	= 10,000	=	9,350	·8900
‡Jugerum=2 Actus Quad.	= 28,800	=	26,930	·5632
Uncia $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Jugerum	= 2,400	=	2,244	·2136

The Memorial Lines.

Ac=s-*fotlauz*, R=*azkouz*, Pol=*doid,el*; Ac=Y*arokozque*;
Gre-fq=*á,zafauts*, Ro-fq=*nil*, He-cq=*i,tésnois*. ——
Jug=Ré-Pak-Fely,*zu*, Πλέθ=Pís-Fdol, "Αρου=Ri-Pe-
Ful,*ro*.
Jug=,*sakdo*, Πλέθ=,*etyst*,"Αρουρ=,*oist*. ——

———◆———

TABLE V.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

ENGLISH WINE MEASURE.

$$\text{Tun} = \begin{cases} 2 \text{ B-uts—Be} \\ 3 \text{ Puncheons—Pu}i \\ 4 \text{ Hogsheads—Ho}f \\ 6 \text{ Tierces—Tiers} \end{cases}$$

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* The Grecian "Αρουρα was ½ of the Πλέθρον.
† *Actus* is the length of one furrow, so far as a plough goes
before it turns, in length 120 feet.
‡ The *Jugerum* was divided, like the *As*, into twelve parts.

$$\text{Tun} = \begin{cases} 8 \text{ B\small{ARrels}}\normalsize\text{—Bar}k \\ 14 \text{ R-undlets—R}af \\ 252 \text{ G\small{ALlons}}\normalsize\text{—Gal}dud \\ 2{,}016 \text{ P\small{INts}}\normalsize\text{—Pi}dzas \\ 58{,}212 \text{ Solid I\small{Nches}}\normalsize\text{—I}nukdad \end{cases}$$

Tun=Be=Put=Hof=Tiers=Bar*k*=R*af*=Gal*dud*=Pid-
zas=In*ukdad*.

<center>ENGLISH CORN MEASURE.</center>

Qu\small{AR}\normalsizeter=8 Bushels—Quar=Bus*k*

$$\text{B\small{USH}\normalsize el} = \begin{cases} 4 \text{ P\small{ECks}}\normalsize\text{—Peco} \\ 8 \text{ G\small{ALlons}}\normalsize\text{—Gal}k \\ 64 \text{ P\small{INts}}\normalsize\text{—Pin}so \end{cases}$$

Bush=Peco=Gal*k*=Pin*so:* Quar=Bus*k*.

	Cubic Inches.
G\small{AL}\normalsizelon of W-ine—Gáll-w=*eta*	231
G\small{A}\normalsizelon of C-orn—Gal-c=*doid,ro*	272¼
P\small{I}\normalsizeNt DRy measure—Pin-dr=*if,rid*	34³⁄₃₇
P\small{I}\normalsizeNt LIQUID measure—Pin-liquid=*ek,prei*	28⅞

$$\text{H\small{OG}\normalsize shead} = \begin{cases} 63 \text{ G\small{AL}\normalsize lons—Gal}si \\ 504 \text{ P\small{INts}}\normalsize\text{—Pin}úzo \end{cases}$$

Gáll-w=*eta*, Gal-c=*doid,ro*, Pin-dr=*if,rid*, Pin-liquid=
ek,prei.
Hog=Gal*si*=Pin*úzo*.

<center>GRECIAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.</center>

$$\text{M}\epsilon\tau\text{-}\rho\eta\tau\grave{\eta}\varsigma = \begin{cases} 12 \text{ X-ó}\varsigma\varsigma\text{—X}\acute{a}d \\ 72 \text{ H-\'e}\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\text{—}\Xi oid \\ 144 \text{ Ko\tau\acute{v}\lambda\text{-}\alpha\iota—Ko\tau\acute{v}\lambda}aff \end{cases}$$

$$\text{M\'e}\delta\text{-}\iota\mu\nu o\varsigma = \begin{cases} 48 \text{ Xo\iota\nu\text{-}\iota\kappa\grave{\varepsilon}\varsigma—Xc\iota\nu o}k \\ 72 \text{ }\Xi\text{\'e}\sigma\tau\text{-}\alpha\iota—\Xi\text{\'e}\sigma\tau\rho e \\ 144 \text{ Ko\tau\acute{v}\lambda\text{-}\alpha\iota—Ko\tau\acute{v}\lambda}aff \end{cases}$$

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* This is the common received content of a corn gallon, and
according to which the following computations are made; but
strictly, by Act of Parliament, the corn gallon contains but 268·8
cubic inches. By experiment it appears also, that the standard
wine gallon doth contain but 224 cubic inches.—See Ward's Ma-
thematician's Guide, Part I. Chap. 3.

Μετ=Χάδ==Ξoid=Κοτύλαff,   Μέδ=Χοινοk=Ξέστρεque=
  Κοτύλαff.

$$\text{Ξέστ-ης} = \begin{cases} 2 \ \text{Κοτύλ-αι—Κοτύλε} \\ 8 \ \text{'Οξύ-βαφα—'Οξύk} \\ 12 \ \text{Κύαθ-οι—Κύαθbe} \\ 48 \ \text{Μύστρ-α—Μύστροk} \\ 120 \ \text{Κοχλ-ιάρια—Κοχλαdz} \end{cases}$$

Ξέστ=Κοτύλε=Κοχλαdz='Οξύk=Κύαθbeque=Μύστρυk.

	Ξέστ-αι.	
*Μετ-ρητὴς l. (=12 Χόες)	=	72—Μετ=Ξέστοid
Χοῦς l. (=12 Κοτύλαι)	=	6—Χοῦς=Ξαu
Μέδιμ-νος d.	=	72—Μέδιμ=Ξοid
Χοῖν-ιξ d.	=	1½—Χοῖν=Ξα,re
	Μύστρ-α.	
Ξέστ-ης (=12 Κύαθοι)	=	48—Ξέστ=Μύστροk
Κοτύ-λη (=6 Κύαθοι)	=	24—Κοτύ=Μεf
'Οξύβ-αφον (=3 Κόγχαι)	=	6—'Οξύβ=Μαu
Κύα-δος (=5 Χῆμαι)	=	4—Κύα=Μο
Κόγχ-η (=5 Κοχλιάρια)	=	2—Κόγχ-Με

Μετ=Ξέστοid, Χοῦς=Ξαu, Μέδιμ=Ξοid, Χοῖν=Ξα,re.
Ξέστ=Μύστροk, Κοτύ=Μεf, 'Οξύβ=Μαu, Κύα=Μο, Κόγχ
  =Με.

ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

$$\text{CuLeus} = \begin{cases} 20 \ \text{Amphoræ—Amphez} \\ 40 \ \text{Urnæ—Urnoz} \\ 860 \ \text{Congii—Congbauz} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Sextarius} = \begin{cases} 2 \ \text{Heminæ—Hemine} \\ 4 \ \text{Quartarii—Quartarf} \\ 8 \ \text{Acetabula—Acetak} \\ 12 \ \text{Cyathi—Cyathbe} \\ 48 \ \text{Ligulæ—Liglok} \end{cases}$$

Cul=Amphez=Urnoz=Congbauz. ——
Sext=Hemine=Quartarf=Acetak=Cyathbeque=Liglok

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* Called also 'Αμφορεὺς, and Κάδος.
  N.B. l. denotes measures for liquid things, d. measures for dry
things ; the rest are used as measures for both.

SEXTarii.

CULeus l. (=20 Amphoræ)	=	960—Cul=Sexnauz
AMPHora l. (=2 Urnæ)	=	48—Amph=Sok
URNa l. (=4 Congii)	=	24—Urn=Sextef
CONGius l.	=	6—Congi=Sau
MODius d. (=2 Semi-modii)	=	16—Mod=Sas

LIGULÆ.

SEXTarius (=2 Heminæ)	=	43—Sext=Ligulok
HEMIna (=2 Quartarii)	=	24—Hemi=Lef
QUARTarius (=2 Acetabula)	=	12—Quart=Lad
ACETABulum (=1½ Cyathus)	=	6—Acetab=Lau
CYATHUS	=	4—Cyath=Lo

Cul=Sexnauz, Amph=Sok, Urn=Sextef, Congi=Sau,
  Mod=Sas.
Sext=Ligulok, Hemi=Lef, Quart=Lad, Acetab=Lau,
  Cyath=Lo.

JEWISH MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

BATH =
$$\begin{cases} 3 \text{ SEAhs—Seat} \\ 6 \text{ HINs—Hins} \\ 10 \text{ OMERs—Omeraz} \\ 18 \text{ C-abs—Cak} \\ 72 \text{ LOGs—Logpe} \\ 96 \text{ CAPHs—Caphnau} \\ 330 \text{ GACHALs—Gachaltiz} \end{cases}$$

Bath=Seat=Hins=Omeraz=Cak=Logpe=Caphnau=
  Gachaltiz.

BATHS or EPHahs.

CHOMer or *Coron* =	10—Chom=Bath-Ephaz
LETech d.	=	5—Let=Ephu

CABS.

BATH or EPHah =	18—Bath-Eph=Cabak
HIN l. ½ of Seah =	3—Hín=Cabi
SEAh	=	6—Sea=Cabs

The HIN was=12 L-ogs=16 C-aphs l.—Hín=Lad=Cas.
CAB=20 G-achals d.—Cab=Gez.
Omer or Gomer was a dry measure.

Chom = Bath-Eph*az*, Let = Eph*u*, Bath-Eph = Cab*ak*,
Hín=Cab*i*, Sea=Cab*s*.
Hín=La*d*=Ca*s*, Cab=Ge*z*. ——

The Memorial Lines.

Tun=Be=Put=Hof=Tiers=Bar*k*=Ra*f*=Gal*dud*=Pid-
zas=In*ukdad*.
Bush=Peco=Gal*k*=Pinso: Quar=Bus*k*: Hog=Galsi=
Pin*úzo*.
Gáll-w=*eta*, Gal-c=*doid,ro*, Pin-dr=*if,rid*, Pin-liquid=
ek,prei.
Μετ=Xá*d*=Ξ*oid*=Κοτύλα*ff*,   Μέ*δ*=Χοινο*k*=Ξέστρ*peque*=
Κοτύλα*ff*.
Ξέστ=Κοτύλ*e*=Κοχλα*dz*='Οξύ*k*=Κύαθ*beque*=Μύστρο*k*.
Μετ=Ξέστ*oid*, Χοῦς=Ξ*au*, Μέδιμ=Ξ*oid*, Χοῖν=Ξ*a,re*.
Ξέστ=Μύστρο*k*, Κοτύ=Μ*ef*, 'Οξύ*β*=Μ*au*, Κύα=Μ*o*, Κόγχ
=Μ*e*.
Cul=Amph*ez*=Urn*oz*=Cong*bauz*. ——
Sext=Hemine=Quart*arf*=Aceta*k*=Cyath*beque*=Liglo*k*.
Cul=Sex*nauz*, Amph=So*k*, Urn=Sexte*f*, Congi=S*au*,
Mod=S*as*.
Sext=Ligulo*k*, Hemi-L*ef*, Quart=L*ad*, Acetab=Lau,
Cyath=L*o*.
Bath=Sea*t*=Hin*s*=Omer*az*=C*ak*=Log*pe*=Caph*nau*=
Gacha*ltiz*.
Chom = Bath-Eph*az*, Let = Eph*u*, Bath-Eph = Cab*ak*,
Hín=Cab*i*, Sea=Cab*s*.
Hín=La*d*=Ca*s*, Cab=Ge*z*.

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TABLE VI.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY REDUCED TO ENGLISH MEASURES.

A PINT DRY   = 34·0312 ⎱
A PINT LIQUID = 28·875 ⎰ Cubic inches

—— Pin-dr=*if,zibe*, Pin-liquid=*ek,koil*.

DRY.

	Pints.	In.	decim
Μέδιμν-ος—Μέδιμν=oiz-t	70	3	·501
Ⅰodius—Modi=bau-p	16	7	·68
ᴇphah—Eph=ub-ad	51	12	·107
έστ-ης—Ξέστ=z-it	0	33	·158
ᴇxtarius—Sextar=a	1	0	·48
ᴀb—Cab=d-ek	2	28	·432

LIQUID.

	Pints.	In.	decim.
Μετρ-ητὴς—Μετρ=eid-an	82	19	·626
ᴍphora—Am=up-az	57	10	·66
ᴃath—Bath=sy-bu	60	15	·2
έστ-ης—Ξέστ=a-f	1	4	·283
ᴇxtarius—Sext=a-u	1	5	·636
ʟog—Log=z-do	0	24	·2735

	Bush.	decimals.
έδ-ιμνος—Μέδ=a,zous	.	1 ·09612
ᴏdius—Mod=,elild	.	0 ·253525
ᴘhah ᴏmer } —Eph=,kydoti	.	0 ·802433

	Gall.	decimals.
ᴇτρ-ητὴς—Μετρ=az,til	.	10 ·335
ᴍᴘhora—Amph=oi,apad . . .	.	7 ·1712
ᴀth—Bath=p,laul	.	7 ·5653
ᴏngius—Con=,kousteil	.	0 ·896385

	Pints.	decimals.
ὅστ-ης liquid—Ξέστ=a,bok	.	1 ·1483
-στης dry—Ξέ=z,noif	.	0 ·97447

Besides the Attic Medimnus, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, ʋal to 6 Roman *Modii*.

The Metretes of Syria was equal to the Roman *Congius* = 71 pints.

The Jewish measures are Ƅere, according to Bishop Cumber-d, from the Rabbins : but Bishop Hooper, from Josephus, ᴋes the Jewish Bath equal to the Attic Μετρητὴς, and conse-ᵉntly the Log equal to the Ξέστης. Dr. Arbuthnot has given tables according to both, but seems to prefer Bishop Hooper's ʋount to the other.

	P'nts.	decimals
Sextarius liquid—Sext=*á,boulak*	1	·1951
Sextarius dry—Sext=*a,zafei*	1	·0148
Cab liquid—Cab=*t,isd*	3	·3625
Cab dry—Cab=*e,kóp*	2	·8473
Log—Log=*z,eif*	0	·8406

The Memorial Lines.

——— Pin-dr=*if,zibe*, Pin-liquid=*ek-koil.*

Μέδιμν = *oiz-t*, Modi = *bau-p*, Eph = *ub-ad*, Ξέστ = *z-i*
    Sextar=*a*, Cab=*d-ek*,

Bath=*sy-bu*, Μετρ=*eid-an*, Am=*up-az*, Ξέστ=*a-f*, Sex
    =*a-u*, Log=*z-do*,

Eph=*,kydoti*, Mod=*,elild*, Μέδ=*a,zous*, Ξέ=*z,noif*, Ca
    =*e,kóp*que,

Amph=*oi,apad*, Bath=*p,laul*, Μετρ=*az,til*, Ξέστ=*a,bo*
    Cab=*t,isd*,

Sext=*á,boulak*, Con=*,kousteil*, Sext=*a,zafei*, Log=*z,ei*

TABLE VII.

WEIGHTS.

N. B. L or Li stands for Libra or pound, Oz. for ounc
Li-t Pound T-roy, L-avoir Pound Avoirdupois.
A Pound T-roy=12 Ounces—Lí-t=O*zad*

$$\text{An Ounce Troy}=\begin{cases} 8 \text{ Drams—Dr\'ak} \\ 24 \text{ Scruples—Scref} \\ 20 \text{ P-ennyweights—Pez} \\ 480 \text{ Grains—Gra\textit{fky}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{*A Pound Avoirdupois}=\begin{cases} 16 \text{ Ounces—O\textit{zas}} \\ 256 \text{ Drams—Dre\textit{ls}} \end{cases}$$

Lí-t=O*zad*, Oz=Dr*ák*=Scr*ef*=P*ez*=Gra*fky*, L-áv
    O*zas*, L-áv=Dre*ls*.

---

* According to the proportion laid down by Mr. Greaves, v
that the avoirdupois pound is to the troy pound as 175 to 144 :
Dr. Arbuthnot's tables it is as 17 to 14, which is a very inco
siderable difference, being but 4½ grains less in the pound.

Grains Troy.

Pound T-roy—Li-t=Gr*upauz* 5760
Ounce Troy—Oz=*oky* 480
Dram—Dr=*auz* 60
PENnyweight—Pen=Gr*ef* 24
SCRUPle—Scrup=*dy* 20
Pound Avoirdupois—L-av=*oith* 7000
Ounce Avoirdupois—Oz-av=*otoi,l* . . . . 437·5

Li-t=Gr*upauz*, Oz=*oky*, Dr=*auz*, Pen=Gr*ef*, Scrup
=*dy*, L-av=*oith*que,
Oz-av=*otoi,l*. ——

ANCIENT WEIGHTS.

Attic T-alent= $\begin{cases} 60 \text{ M-inas}—\text{M}auz \\ 6000 \text{ D\scriptsize RACHMS}—\text{Dr}auth \end{cases}$

Hebrew T-alent = $\begin{cases} 3000 \text{ S\scriptsize HEKELS}—\text{Sh}ith \\ 60 \text{ M-anehs}—\text{M}auz \end{cases}$

HEKel = $\begin{cases} 2 \text{ B\scriptsize EKAHS}—\text{Bek}e \\ 4 \text{ Z\scriptsize UZAS}—\text{Zu}f \\ 20 \text{ G-erahs}—\text{G}ez \end{cases}$

A-t=M*auz*=Dr*auth*; He-t=Sh*ith*, He-t-pond=M*auz*;
Shek=Bek*e*=Zu*f*=G*ez*.

ROMAN AND GRECIAN LESSER WEIGHTS.

LIBra= 12 UNciæ—Lib=Un*ad*

Ncia = $\begin{cases} 3 \text{ D\scriptsize UELLÆ}—\text{Duel}t \\ 4 \text{ S\scriptsize ICILICI}—\text{Sicil}o \\ 6 \text{ S\scriptsize EXTULÆ}—\text{Ses} \\ 8 \text{ D\scriptsize RACHMÆ}—\text{Dra}k \end{cases}$

RACHma = $\begin{cases} 3 \text{ S\scriptsize CRIPTULA}—\text{Script} \\ 6 \text{ O\scriptsize BOLI}—\text{Obs} \\ 18 \text{ S\scriptsize ILIQUÆ}—\text{Sila}k \\ 72 \text{ G\scriptsize RANEA } vel \text{ Lentes}—\text{Gro}id \end{cases}$

Lib=Un*ad*, ——
Un=Duel*t*=Sicil*o*=Ses=Dra*k*, Drach=Script=Sila*k*=
Obs=Gr*oid*.

---

* Mr. Ward says, that, by a very nice experiment, he found
that one pound avoirdupois is equal to 14 ounces 11 penny-weights
and 15½ grains troy, which is 6999½ grains; differing but half a
grain in the pound from Mr. Greaves.—*Mathematician's Guide,*
part i. chap. 3.

GRana Σιτάριο

LIBra Λίτρα—Lib=Gras*nad* . . . . 691?
UNcia Ούγγία—Unc=*lois* . . . . 57?
*DRACHMa Δραχμὴ—Drachm=*oid* . . . . . 7?
SCRUPULum Γράμμα—Scrupul=*ef* . . . . . 2?
†OBOLus Ὄβολος—Obol=*ad* . . . . 1?
SILiqua Κεράτιον—Sil=*f*. . . . .

Lib = Gras*nad*, Unc = *lois*, Drachm = *oid*, Scrupul = *ef*
　　Obol=*ad*, Sil=*f*.

DIVISIO ASSIS.

	Unc.		Un
As	12	SEMIS	
DEunx	11	QUINcunx	
DExtans	10	TRiens	
DOdrans	9	QUAdrans	
BES	8	SEXTans	
SEPTUNx	7	UNcia	

As=dëu-dex — dod-bes — septún-semi — quin-tri-qua —
　　sext-unc.

The Memorial Lines.

Lí-t=Oz*ad*, Oz=Drá*k*=Scre*f*=Pe*z*=Gra*fky*, L-áv=Oza?
　　L-áv=Dre*ls*.
Li-t=Gru*pauz*, Oz=o*ky*, Dr=*auz*, Pen=Gre*f*, Scrup=d?
　　L-av=*oith*que,
Oz-av=*otoi,l*. ——
A-t=Ma*uz*=Dra*uth*; He-t=Shi*th*, He-t-pond=Mauz
　　Shek=Be*ke*=Zu*f*=Ge*z*.
Lib=Un*ad*, ——
Un=Due*lt*=Sicil*o*=Ses=Dra*k*, Drach=Scrip*t*=Sila*k*=
　　Obs=Gro*id*.

---

* N.B. The Romans divi??? ????? ounce into 7 denarii as well
as 8 drachms; and since they reckoned their denarius equal to th?
Attic drachm, this will make the Attic weights ⅛ heavier than th?
correspondent Roman weights.

† The Ὄβ-ολος was divided into 6 Χαλ-κοὶ or *Æreoli*, and th?
Χαλκ-ὸς into 7 Λεπτ-α or *Minuta*—Ὄβ=Χαλς, Χαλκ=Λεπτοί.

‡ The Ἡμίωβολον, Ἡμίδραχμον, Δίδραχμον, &c. are evident fro?
their names.

ib=Gras*nad*, Unc=*lois*, Drachm=*oid*, Scrupul=*ef*, Obol
=*ad*, Sil=*f*.
s=dëu-de͞x — dod-bes — septŭn-semi — quin-tri-qua —
sext-unc.

--◆--

TABLE VIII.

ANCIENT WEIGHTS REDUCED TO ENGLISH TROY WEIGHTS.

	Troy Grains.	dec.
oMan Ounce—Rom-oz=*fik*	438	·00
ᴴEKel—Shek=*ebou*	219	·00
ᴿoman D-rachm=Ro-d=*uf,pu*	54	·75
ᴇNarius—Den=*se,loi*	62	·57
ᴀ-ttic D-rachm—A-d=*sei,f*	68	·4

	lib.	oz.	p.-w.	gr.
oman L-ibra—Ro-l=*az-an*	0	10	19	0
Ebrew M-aneh—He-m=*e-t-oi-be* . .	2	3	7	12
Ebrew T-alent—He-t=*báf-yz-al*. .	.114	0	15	0
ncient Aᴛtic M-ina—At-m=*a-d-u* . .	1	2	5	0
ncient Aᴛtic T-alent—At-t=*pa-t* . .	71	3	0	0

The Memorial Lines.

ɔm-oz=*fik*, Shek=*ebou*, Ro-d=*uf,pu*, Den=*se,loi*,
A-d=*sei,f*.
ɔ-t=*báf-yz-al*, Ro-l=*az-an*, He-m=*e-t-oi-be*, At-m=
a-d-u At-t=*pa-t*.

So Bishop Cumberland, from the Rabbinical accounts. But
hop Hooper, from Philo and Josephus, makes it equal to the
ic *Stater*, or Tetradrachm=68·4+4, or 67+4 grains.
According to the weight of the standard mina of Solon, Bishop
ɔper supposes, that whilst the money drachm fell gradually
n 68·4 to 62·57 grains, the ponderal drachm continued still
same, which I have therefore here retained. Dr. Bernard lays
middle sort of Attic drachms at 66 grains, which (Table I.)
accordingly valued at 8½d. But the weight of the Attic drachm,
er the first Roman Emperors, and for some considerable time
ɔre, was about 62·57 grains; and upon this drachm, and the
ality of it with the Roman denarius, most of the computations
lassic authors are founded.
The common Attic mina was supposed equal to 12½ Roman
ces. The mina medica was 16 Roman ounces, and exactly the
ght of our avoirdupois pound.

TABLE IX.

JEWISH AND ROMAN MONEY, ACCORDING TO BISHOP CUMBERLAND.

	l.	s.	d
HEBrew M-ina—He-m=*p-a-l*	7	1	5
HEBrew T-alent—He-t=*tút-ab-az-h* . .	353	11	10
Golden DARick=12 G-erahs—Dar=G*ád* =la-do	1	0	4
HEBrew T-alent of Gold *(O-r)*—He-to= *ufoil-ba-p-h*	5475	11	7
SHEKel—Shek=sé-do,*ro*	0	2	4
Silver DENarius—Den=d*oi-t*	0	0	7
ASSARium=F-arthing and *half*—Assar=F*a-h*			
A QUADrant=¾ of a Farthing—Quád=*iro*			
A MITE=⅓ of a F-arthing—Mit=*ri-F*			

The Memorial Lines.

He-m = *p-a-l*, He-t = *tút-ab-az-h*, Dar = G*ád* = la-d
  He-to=*ufoil-ba-p-h*,

Shek=sé-do-*ro*, Den=d*oi-t*, Assar=F*a-h* Quád=*ir*
  Mit=*ri-F*.

DECIMAL TABLES

OR THE MORE EASY REDUCTION OF ANCIENT COINS, WEIGHTS,
AND MEASURES.

Those who understand decimal arithmetic will, I hope,
xcuse me, if, for the sake of such as are unacquainted
ıerewith, I lay down two or three observations, in order
ɔ make the following tables more generally useful:

First, that the denominator of every decimal fraction is
ı unit, with as many ciphers as there are places of num-
ers in the fraction: thus ·5 signifies $\frac{5}{10}$, ·05 signifies $\frac{5}{100}$,
)05 signifies $\frac{5}{1000}$, &c.

Secondly, that the nine figures at the left hand of each
f the tables may stand either for units, or, by the sup-
ɔsed addition of one, two, three, or more ciphers, for
ıns, hundreds, thousands, &c.

Thirdly, that if the said nine figures are supposed to
and for one, two, three, four, &c., then the decimals
and as in the table: if for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, &c.
· for one hundred, two hundred, &c. then, for every such
ıpposed addition of a cipher, one figure in the place of
ɔcimals is to be added to the place of integers.

Thus a Jewish cubit is equal to 1 English foot and 824
ıousandth parts of a foot.

		Ft.	decim.
1 cubit	=	1	·824
10 cubits	=	18	·24
100 cubits	=	182	·4
1000 cubits	=	1824	

If there are not places enough of decimals to answer,
ıey must be supplied with ciphers:

			Lib.	decim.
Thus,	1 Attic talent	=	206	·25
	10 Attic talents	=	2062	·5
	100 Attic talents	=	20625	
	1000 Attic talents	=	206250 &c.	

But as the common computation in classic authors
by sesterces and drachms, I shall exemplify more particu
larly the foregoing observations in the two tables draw
up for them.

SESTerce=1d. 3f. $\frac{3}{4}$, in de-   A-ttic D-rachm, or Roma
cimal fractions of a pound   denarius=7d. 3f., in dec
sterling = ·00807291667   mal fractions of a poun
—Sest=*zykypenassoi*   sterling = ·032291667—
                                A-d=*zidenassoi*.

1 Sestertius.	Decem Sestertii or Nummi. Centum Sestertii. Sestertium, or 1000 Sestertii. Decem Sestertia, or 10000 HS. Centum Sestertia, or 100000 HS. Decies Sestertium, or 1 Million HS. Centies Sestertium, or 10 Millions HS. Millies Sestertium, or 100 Millions HS. Decies Millies, or 1000 Millions HS. Centies Millies, or 10000 Millions HS. Millies Millies, or 100000 Millions HS.		1 Drachm.	10 Drachms. 100 Drachms, or 1 Mina. 1000 Drachms, or 10 Minæ. 1 Myriad (=1000 Dr.) or 100 Minæ 10 Myriads (=10000 Dr.) or 1000 Minæ. 100 Myriads (=1 Million Dr.) or 10000 Minæ. 1000 Myriads (=10 Mill. Dr.) or 100000 Minæ. 10000 Myriads of Drachms, or Myr. of Myriads.
1	·00807291667		1	·03229166
2	·01614583333		2	·06458333
3	·02421875000		3	·09687500
4	·03229166667		4	·12916666
5	·04036458333		5	·16145833
6	·04843750000		6	·19375000
7	·05651041667		7	·22604166
8	·06458333333		8	·25833333
9	·07265625000		9	·29062500

According to the observations before laid down, it
evident that

	Lib.	decim.
1 Sestertium, or 1000 HS. =	008	·07291667
2 Sestertia, or 2000 HS. =	016	·14583333
3 Sestertia, or 3000 HS. =	024	·21875

And so down to 9 sestertia; the three first figures o
e table being integers, the rest decimals. So,

		Lib.	decim.
Decies Sestertium, or 1 Mill. HS.	=	8072	·91667
icies, or 2 Million HS.	=	16145	·83333
ricies, or 3 Million HS.	=	24218	·75 &c.

Hence the value of most of the sums mentioned in
ssic authors may be discovered from the tables at first
ht; the rest by the help only of addition. Thus,

What is the value of the Centies Quinquagies HS?

		Lib.	decim.
Centies HS	=	80729	·1667
Quinquagies	=	40364	·5833
Centies Quinquagies =		121093	·75

What is the value of 375 Attic Drachms?

300 Drachms	=	9	·6875
70 Drachms	=	2	·26041667
5 Drachms	=	0	·16145833
375 Drachms	=	12	·109375

What is the value of 51 Myriads of Drachms

50 Myriads	=	16145	·83333
1 Myriad	=	322	·91667
51 Myriads	=	16468	·75

Note, That the table for drachms or denarii will also
e for minæ and for asses, remembering that a denarius
ual to 10 asses, and a mina to 100 drachms. Thus,

With the numeral adverb, *Centena Millia* are always under·
l.

		Lib.	decima'
Æris (sc. Assium) Millia X.=1000 den. =		32	·2916
Æris Millia XXV.=2500 denarii	=	80	·7291
Æris Millia LXXV.=7500 denarii	=	242	·1875

What has been already said will easily be applied
those which follow:

•Attic Drachm =8¾d.		•Attic Talent =206l. 5s.		†Attic Tale =193l. 15	
l.	decim.	l.	decim.	l.	dec
1	0 ·034375	1	206 25	1	193 ·
2	0 ·068750	2	412 ·50	2	387 ·
3	0 ·103125	3	618 ·75	3	581 ·
4	0 ·137500	4	825 ·00	4	775 ·
5	0 ·171875	5	1031 ·25	5	968 ·
6	0 ·206250	6	1237 ·50	6	1162 ·
7	0 ·240625	7	1443 ·75	7	1356 ·
8	0 ·275000	8	1650 ·00	8	1550 ·
9	0 ·309375	9	1856 ·25	9	1743 ·

‡Shekel =2s. 7d.		‡Hebrew Talent =387l. 10s.		Heb. Tal. (=16 Tal. Sil	
L	decim.	l.	decim.		l
1	0 ·129166667	1	387 ·5	1	6:
2	0 ·258333333	2	775 ·0	2	124
3	0 ·387500000	3	1162 ·5	3	186
4	0 ·516666666	4	1550 ·0	4	248
5	0 ·645833333	5	1937 ·5	5	310
6	0 ·775000000	6	2325 ·0	6	37:
7	0 ·904166666	7	2712 ·5	7	43·
8	1 ·033333333	8	3100 ·0	8	49(
9	1 ·162500000	9	3487 ·5	9	55:

* According to Dr. Bernard.
† According to Dr. Arbuthnot.
‡ The shekel is here valued equal to 4 Attic drachms, acc
ng to Josephus; and this valuation Dr. Arbuthnot has follc
n his Dissertations, though his tables are according to Bi
Cumberland. The talent ═ 3000 shekels

Grecian Digit.		Roman Digit.			Jewish Digit.		
In.	decim.		In.	decim.		In.	decim.
0	·75546875	1	0	·72525	1	0	·912
1	·51093750	2	1	·45050	2	1	·824
2	·26640625	3	2	·17575	3	2	·736
3	·02187500	4	2	·90100	4	3	·648
3	·77734375	5	3	·62625	5	4	·560
4	·53281250	6	4	·35150	6	5	·472
5	·28828125	7	5	·07675	7	6	·384
6	·04375000	8	5	·80200	8	7	·296
6	·79921875	9	6	·52725	9	8	·208

Grecian Foot.		Roman Foot.			Jewish Cubit.		
Ft.	decim.		Ft.	decim		Ft.	decim.
1	·00729	1	0	·967	1	1	·824
2	·01458	2	1	·934	2	3	·648
3	·02187	3	2	·901	3	5	·472
4	·02916	4	3	·868	4	7	·296
5	·03645	5	4	·835	5	9	·120
6	·04375	6	5	·802	6	11	·944
7	·05104	7	6	·769	7	12	·768
8	·05833	8	7	·736	8	14	·592
9	·06562	9	8	·703	9	16	·416

Roman Mile.		Jewish Mile.			Roman Sq. Ft.		
Mile	decim.		Mile	decim.		Sq. Ft.	decim.
0	·915719	1	1	·3817	1	0	·935089
1	·831438	2	2	·7634	2	1	·870178
2	·747157	3	4	·1451	3	2	·805267
3	·662876	4	5	·5268	4	3	·740356
4	·578595	5	6	·9085	5	4	·675445
5	·494314	6	8	·2902	6	5	·610534
6	·410033	7	9	·6719	7	6	·545623
7	·325752	8	11	·0536	8	7	·480712
8	·241471	9	12	·4353	9	8	·415801

Grecian Sq. Foot.		
Sq. Ft.	decim.	
1	1	·0146365
2	2	·0292730
3	3	·0439095
4	4	·0585460
5	5	·0731825
6	6	·0878190
7	7	·1024555
8	8	·1170920
9	9	·1317285

Πλέθρον.		
Acre	decim.	
1	0	·230632
2	0	·461264
3	0	·691896
4	0	·922528
5	1	·153160
6	1	·383792
7	1	·614424
8	1	·845056
9	2	·075688

Jugerum.		
Acre	decim.	
1	0	·6182…
2	1	·2364…
3	1	·8547…
4	2	·4729…
5	3	·0912…
6	3	·7194…
7	4	·3276…
8	4	·9459…
9	5	·5641…

Egyptian Ἄρουρα.		
Acre	decim.	
1	0	·763768
2	1	·527536
3	2	·291304
4	3	·055072
5	3	·818840
6	4	·582608
7	5	·346376
8	6	·110144
9	6	·873912

Ξέστης dry.		
Pint	decim.	
1	0	·97447
2	1	·94894
3	2	·92341
4	3	·89788
5	4	·87235
6	5	·84682
7	6	·82129
8	7	·79576
9	8	·77023

Sextarius dr…		
Pint	deci…	
1	1	·014…
2	2	·029…
3	3	·044…
4	4	·059…
5	5	·074…
6	6	·088…
7	7	·103…
8	8	·118…
9	9	·133…

Cab dry.		
Pint	decim.	
1	3	·84731
2	7	·69462
3	11	·54193
4	15	·38924
5	19	·23655
6	23	·08386
7	26	·93117
8	30	·77848
9	34	·62579

Medimnus.		
Bushel	decim.	
1	1	·09612
2	2	·19224
3	3	·28836
4	4	·38448
5	5	·48060
6	6	·57672
7	7	·67284
8	8	·76896
9	9	·86508

Modius.		
Bushel	decin…	
1	0	·2535…
2	0	·5070…
3	0	·7605…
4	1	·0141…
5	1	·2676…
6	1	·5211…
7	1	·7746…
8	2	·0282…
9	2	·2817…

Ephah. Bushel decim.		Ξέστης liquid. Pints decim			Sextarius liquid. Pints decim.	
0 ·802433*		1	1 ·1483	1	1 ·19518	
1 ·604867		2	2 ·2966	2	2 ·39036	
2 ·407300		3	3 ·4449	3	3 ·58554	
3 ·209734		4	4 ·5932	4	4 ·78072	
4 ·012168		5	5 ·7415	5	5 ·97590	
4 ·814601		6	6 ·8898	6	7 ·17108	
5 ·617035		7	8 ·0381	7	8 ·36626	
6 ·419469		8	9 ·1864	8	9 ·56144	
7 ·221902		9	10 ·3347	9	10 ·75662	

Cab liquid. Pints decim.		Log. Pints decim.			Amphora. Hhds. decim.	
3 ·36257		1	0 ·84064	1	0 ·113821	
6 ·72514		2	1 ·68128	2	0 ·227642	
10 ·08771		3	2 ·52192	3	0 ·341463	
13 ·45028		4	3 ·36256	4	0 ·455284	
16 ·81285		5	4 ·20320	5	0 ·569105	
20 ·17542		6	5 ·04384	6	0 ·682926	
23 ·53799		7	5 ·88448	7	0 ·796747	
26 ·90056		8	6 ·72512	8	0 ·910568	
30 ·26313		9	7 ·56576	9	1 ·024389	

Metretes. Hhds. decim.		Bath. Hhds. decim.			Congius.† Gall. decim.	
0 ·16404		1	0 ·114858	1	0 ·896385	
0 ·32808		2	0 ·229716	2	1 ·792770	
0 ·49212		3	0 ·344574	3	2 ·689155	
0 ·65616		4	0 ·459432	4	3 ·585540	
0 ·82020		5	0 ·574290	5	4 ·481925	
0 ·98424		6	0 ·689148	6	5 ·378310	
1 ·14828		7	0 ·804006	7	6 ·274695	
1 ·31232		8	0 ·918864	8	7 ·171080	
1 ·47636		9	1 ·033722	9	8 ·067465	

* The exact fraction is ·802433⅝. In the Jewish measures I [ha]ve followed Bishop Cumberland. The Ephah, according to [Jo]sephus, = 1·0961 bushel, and the Cab = 3·874 pints ; the Cab [li]quid = 4·5933 pints, the Log equal to the Attic Ξέστης, and the [Ba]th equal to the Metretes.

† Equal to the Metretes of Syria.

Attic Drachm =62·57 Gr.		Shekel =4 Att. Drachms.		Attic Drachm =62·57 Gr.	
Oz.	decim.	Oz.	decim.	lb. Trey	decim.
1 0	·130215	1 0	·52086	1 0	·01085125
2 0	·260430	2 1	·04172	2 0	·02170250
3 0	·390645	3 1	·56258	3 0	·03255375
4 0	·520860	4 2	·08344	4 0	·04340500
5 0	·651075	5 2	·60430	5 0	·05425625
6 0	·781290	6 3	·12516	6 0	·06510750
7 0	·911505	7 3	·64602	7 0	·07595875
8 1	·041720	8 4	·16688	8 0	·08681000
9 1	·171935	9 4	·68774	9 0	·09766125

Shekel =219 Gr. Troy.		Shekel =4 Att. Drachm.		Roman Libra	
lb. Troy.	decim.	lb. Troy.	decim.	lb. Troy	decim.
1 0	·0380208½	1 0	·043405	1 0	·9125
2 0	·0760416¾	2 0	·086810	2 1	·8250
3 0	·1140625	3 0	·130215	3 2	·7375
4 0	·1520833½	4 0	·173620	4 3	·6500
5 0	·1901041¾	5 0	·217025	5 4	·5625
6 0	·2281250	6 0	·260430	6 5	·4750
7 0	·2661458½	7 0	·303835	7 6	·3875
8 0	·3041666¾	8 0	·347240	8 7	·3000
9 0	·3421875	9 0	·390645	9 8	·212

MISCELLANEA.

SECTION VI.

THE PROPORTION OF THE DIAMETER TO THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE: THE AREA OF A CIRCLE AND ELLIPSIS: THE SURFACE AND SOLIDITY OF A SPHERE.

DIameter : PERIphery :: 7 : 22 [Di : peri :: *p* : *ed*], or :: 113 : 355, or more exactly, the DIAmeter : PERIPHery :: 10.000,000 : 31.415,929.

Di : peri :: *p* : *ed* :: *bat* : *ilu* : Dia : priph :: *azmíl* : *ta-fal-oudou.*

According to Van Ceulen, who carried the proportion to six and thirty figures, which, in memory of so laborious a work, were engraven upon his tomb at St. Peter's, in Leyden, the Diameter : Periphery :: 2 .

Quintil.	Quadr.	Tril.	Bil.	Mil.	Un.

6,28,318.530,717.958,647.692,528.676,655.930,576.

s, ektak, uïz-pap, nuk-sóp, sne-lek, aúps-sul, ouïz-lois.

The DIameter multiplied by 3·1416 gives the PERIphery [Diper*i*, *bobs* dat priph], consequently the peri phery divided by 3·1416 gives the diameter.

The AREA of a circle is given by multiplying the SQUAre of the D-iameter into 0·7854.

Datur Area Squa-d per *y,peilo.*

The AREA likewise is given by multiplying the fourth part of the DIameter into the PERiphery.—Ar=rodi+pe.

The AREA of an ELLIPSIS is given by multiplying the rectangle of the TRANsverse and CONjugate DIAmeters into 0·7854.

Area fit Ellips.   Dia-tran-con-duct.   in *y,peilo.*

The SURFace of a sphere is given by multiplying the PEriphery into the D-iameter—Surf=$\overline{\text{pe+d}}$.

The SURFace of a sphere is also given by multiplying the AREa of its largest circle into 4—Surf=$\overline{\text{are+o}}$.

The SOLidity of a SPHEre is given by multiplying ⅓ of the RADius into the SURface—Sol-sphe=$\overline{\text{rirad+sur}}$.

The Memorial Lines.

Di : peri :: *p* : *ed* :: *bat* : *ilu.*   Dia : priph :: *azmíl* : *ta* *fal-oudou.*

s, ektak, üiz-pap, nuk-sóp, sne-lek, aúps-sul, ouïz-lois.

Diperi,*bobs* dat Priph. datur Area squa-d per *y,peilo.*

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con-duct. in *y,peilo.*

Ar=$\overline{\text{,rodi+pe}}$,   Surf=$\overline{\text{pe+d}}$,   Surf=$\overline{\text{are+o}}$,   Sol-sphe= $\overline{\text{,rirad+sur}}$·

———◆———

THE QUANTITY OF VAPOURS RAISED OUT OF THE SEA, ESTIMATED BY DR. HALLEY.

The MEDiterranean, supposed to be equal to 160 squar DEGrees, is computed to yield in vapour, *per diem,* 528 MILlions of T-ons—Med=dég*bauz*=*leky*mil-t.

The THAMEs is computed to carry down in a day of 2 hours, into the sea, 20.300,000 TONs—Tham=*ez-igth*ton

The rivers (FLUVii) which run into the MEDiterranean are computed to carry 1,827.000,000 T-ons, which i little more than ⅓ of what is raised in vapour—Fluv-Me =*aké*pmil-t.

The Memorial Line.

Med = dég*bauz* = *leky*mil-t.   Tham = *ez-igth*ton.   Fluv
Med=*aké*pmil-t.

The computations are made thus:

By experiments it appears, that each SQUAre F-oot of the surface of water yields in vapour, *per diem*, HAlf a wine PInt—Squa-f=ha-pin.

Each space of four feet square (=16 SQUAre F-eet) yields a GALlon—*as*squa-f=gal.

A MIle square, 6914 ToNs—Mil=*snaf*ton.

A square DEGree (of 69½ English MIles) 33.000,000 ToNs—Dég (miso*u*) *tim*ton.

The Mediterranean=square 160 degrees=5,280.000,000 tons, as above.

The Memorial Line.

Squa-f=ha-pin, *as*squa-f=gal, Mil=*snaf*ton, Dég (miso*u*, *tim*ton.

The quantity of water the Mediterranean receives from the rivers that fall into it, is estimated thus:

The most considerable rivers that run into the Mediterranean are the EBro, the RHone, the TIber, the Po, the NIle, the DoN or Tanais, the DANube, the NIESTer, the NIEPER or Borysthenes. Each of these is supposed to carry down ten times as much water as the Thames: not that any of them is so great, but so to allow for the small rivers that run into that sea. Now the water of the THAMes being computed at about 20.300,000 tons, as above, the nine rivers aforesaid each will amount to 203.000,000; in all, 1,827.000,000 T-ons.

The Memorial Lines.

Thám=*ez-igth*-t, Eb-Rho-Ti-Po, Nil-Don, Dan-Niest-Nieper-*akép*mil-t.

The water of the Thames is computed thus:

It is supposed to run at Kingston bridge, where the tide reaches not, at the rate of two miles an hour, which

is 48 miles in 24 hours; 48 Miles are equal to 48,480 Yards—Mi*fk*=Yako-*feiz*; which, being multiplied by 300 Yards (the Profile of water at Kingston bridge, where it is supposed to be 100 yards broad and 3 deep), produces 25.344,000 cubic Y-ards of water—Yako-*feiz* per *ig*=Y*él-tfoth;* which are equal to 20.300,000 Tons — =*ez-igth*ton.

The Memorial Line.

Mi*fk*=Yako-*feiz* (Kin-pr*ig*) Yako-*feiz* per *ig*=Yél-*tfoth* =*ez-igth*ton.

———◆———

THE VELOCITY OF SOUND, LIGHT, &c.

A cannon bullet (Globus tormento bellico emissus) in a Second, moves 204 Yards—In-sec Glob-yar*ezo.*

Light (Lumen) in a second moves 200,000 Miles—Lu-mil*egth.*

Sound (Sonus) moves in a second 1142 feet (Pedes) —Son-ped-move*tabfe.*

A cannon bullet moves a M-ile in 17 Half Seconds—Glob-m-*á*pha-sec.

Sound moves a mile in 9 half seconds ¼—Son*n,ro.*

A cannon bullet would be in moving to the Sun (Ad Solem) 32½ years—Ad-Sol-glob=án-*te,re.*

Sound would be in moving to the Sun 17 years—Son*ap.*

The descent of heavy bodies (Descensus Gravium) is 16 F-eet $\frac{1}{17}$, or an inch, in a Second—Des-gravi-sec =F*as,rad;* and in more seconds as the squares of those times.

A Pendulum of 39 Inches 2 tenths [Pendulum In-*tou,d*] oscillates or vibrates Seconds—Oscil-Sec-Pendulum-in*tou,d.*

The Memorial Lines.

In-sec Glob-yar*ezo,* Lu-mil*egth,* Son-ped-move*tabfe.*
Glob-m-*á*pha-sec, Son*n,ro,* Ad-sol-glob=án-*te,re,* Son*ap*
Des-gravi-sec=F*as,rad,* Oscil-sec-Pendulum-in*tou,d.*

THE JEWISH MONTHS.

Nisan or Abib. . . . . . . *March
Zif or J-air . . . . April
Sivan . . . . May
Thamuz . . . . June
Ab . . . . July
Elul . . . . August
Tizri or Ethenim . . . . . September
Bul or M-erchesvan . . . . October
Chisleu . . . . November
Thebeth . . . . December
Shebeth . . . . January
Adar or Veadar . . . . . . February

The Memorial Lines.

Nis-AbiMar, Zif-JAp, SiMa, ThámJun, AbJul, ElúlAug,
Tizr-EtheSep, Bul-MOc, ChisleuN, TheDe, ShebJan &
AdFeb.

THE GRECIAN MONTHS.

'ΕΚατομβαιὼν . . . . June
ΜΕΤΑΓΕΙτνιὼν . . . . July
ΒΟΗΔΡομιὼν . . . . August
ΜΑΙμακτηριὼν . . . . September
ΠΥΑΝεψιὼν . . . . October
ΠΟΣειδεὼν . . . . November
ΓΑΜηλιὼν . . . . December
'ΑΝΘΕΣτηριὼν . . . . January
'ΕΛΑφηβολιὼν . . . . February
ΜΟΥννχιὼν . . . . March
ΘΑΡΓΗΛιὼι . . . . April
ΣΚΙΡροφοριὼν . . . . May

The Memorial Lines.

HecJu, MetageíJul, BoedrAug, MaiS, PúanO, PosNov,
GamDecem, AnthesJan, ElaFeb, MouM, ThargelA,
SkirMa.

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* *i. e.* part of March and part of April, and so of the rest.

Note, That the Athenians began their year from the new moon, whose full was next after the summer solstice, which was at first reckoned to be upon the 8th of July, after on the 27th of June. Vide *Beveregii Chron. Instit.* lib. i. cap. 12.

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JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN ERA OF THE CREATION.

Both Jewish and Christian writers make use of the era of the creation of the world; but there is great variety of opinions concerning the number of years between that and the birth of Christ. That which is most generally received is, that the first year of the vulgar Christian era commences from the day of his circumcision, viz. the first of January, in the year of the world 4004, and of the Julian period 4714. The Jews place the creation of the world *later* by about 243 years; and the Greek historians, upon the authority of the Septuagint, *sooner* by about 1490 or 1500 years; so that

Oct. 7	of the first year of the Christian era	began	the 3762d year of the Jewish era the 5494th of the GREEK Ecclesiastical era the 5509th of the GREEK CIVIL era
Aug. 27			
Sept. 1			

The Memorial Line.

Christ=mund*othf*, Jud=*ipaud*, Grec-ecc=*lonf*, Grec-civil=*ulzou*.

------◆------

THE DAYS[*] OF THE MONTH ON WHICH THE OTHER NOTED EPOCHAS BEGAN.

		Bef. Christ.
The destruction of TROY	*June* 16.	1183
†The first OLYMPIAD	*June* 19.	776
The building of Rome	*April* 21.	753

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* For the years, see page 7.

† The last day of the Olympic games was upon the full moon immediately after the summer solstice.

			Bef. Christ.
*Era of NABonassar	Feb.	26.	747
The PHILipic era	Nov.	12.	324
Era of CONtracts	Oct.	1.	312
The VICTory at Actium	Sept.	2.	31
			An. Dom.
The DIoclesian era	Aug.	29.	284
The MAHometan era	July	16.	622
The era of YEzdegird	June	16.	632

The Memorial Lines.

Mund=Octo*i*, Oly-J*an*, Phil-N*ad*, Nab-Fés, *(bosa)* Ro-p*da*,

Yez-Troy-J*as*, Maho-l*as*, Dio-g*en*, Vict-Acta-Se, Con-t*a*.

THE SPECIFIC GRAVITIES OF SOME METALS AND OTHER BODIES.†

		Ounces Troy.	decim.
‡Fine Gold—Aur=*az,iloud*	=	10	·359273
Fine Silver—Arg=*l,eil*	=	5	·850035
		Ounces Averd.	decim.
Lead—Plum=*ɔ,lutkul*	=	6	·553855
Common Iron—Fer=*f,oden*	=	4	·422979
Fine MARble—Mar=*b,laukk*	=	1	·568859
Common Glass—Vitru=*b,oniz*	=	1	·493037
Com. clear Water—Aqua=*b,loiksoup*	=	1	·578697
Sound dry Oak—Robo=*,lislaun*	=	0	·536569
OiL OLivE—Ol-Ole=*,lektuz*	=	0	·528350

A cubic inch of

The Memorial Lines.

Aur=*az,iloud*, Arg=*l,eil*, Plum=*s,lutkul*, Fer=*f,oden*, Mar=*b,laukk*,

Vitru=*b,oniz*, Aqua=*b,loiks*, Robo=*,lislaun*, Ol-Ole= *,lektuz*.

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* The Nabonassarean years, not admitting any intercalary day began, after every four years, a day sooner, and in 1461 years *(bosa)* went back throughout the whole Julian year, and began on the same day again.

† See Ward's Mathematician's Guide, part i. chap. 10.

‡ The beginning of the *technical* words is from the Latin word for each.

NUMERUS DIGNITATUM, &c. TEMPORE CAMDENI.

*SUNT in Anglia DECANatus 26, ARCHIDiaconatus 60, Dignitates & PRÆBendæ 544, Ecclesiæ PAROCHiales 9284 e quibus 3845 sunt APPRopriatæ. In libro tamen Thomæ Wolsæi Cardinalis descripto 1520, per comitatus numerantur ecclesiæ 9407.

The Memorial Line.

Sunt Decanes, Archd*auz*, Præb*lof*, Parocho*udeif*, Appri*kfu*.

THE TEMPLE OF THE EIGHT WINDS, MENTIONED IN DR. POTTER'S ARCHÆOLOGIA.

Εὖρος	Eurus	S-outh E-ast.
Ἀπηλιώτης	Subsolanus	E-ast.
Καικίας	Cæcias	N-orth E-ast.
Βορέας	Boreas	N-orth.
ΣΚιρον	Corus	North W-est.
Ζ-έφυρος	O-ccidens	W-est.
Νότος	Notus	S-outh.
Λ-ίψς	Africus	South W-est.

The Memorial Line.

Cæci=NE, Σκι-Cor=NoW, Eû=SE, Λ-Af=SoW, Bór=N, 'Aπ=E, Not=S, Z-O=W.

ACCORDING TO AULUS GELLIUS, THE WINDS ARE THUS DISTINGUISHED:

Septentrio	Ἀπαρκτίας	North.
Eurus	Subsolanus	East.
Auster	Notus	South.
Favonius	Zephyrus	West.
Boreas	Aquilo	North East.
Vulturnus	Euronotus	South East.
Caurus	Ἀργεστὴς	North West.
Africus	Libs	South West.

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* *Camden* Britannia*, edit. Jans. p. 67.

ROMAN MILITIA.

A LEGion	=	10 Cohorts.
A COHort	=	3 MANipuli.
A MANIPulus	=	2 ORdines.
A TURMa	=	3 DECURios.

10 T-urmæ were the *justus equitatus*, or horse belong-ing to a LEgion.

The Memorial Line.

Legi=Coaz, Coho-Man*t*, Manip=Or*d*, Turm=Décuri, Ta*z*-Le.

———◆———

ROMAN LAW.

Primus fundus Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ, LEGum REGi-arum fragmenta, (quæ a Sexto PAPirio olim in unum cor-pus collecta fuerant) sc. trium Regum Romuli, Numæ et SERVii Tullii; secundus, leges 12 TABULarum; tertius, EDictum PERPetuum quod (ADRIani Imp. Authoritate) a SALVio JULiano conditum atque in titulos digestum.

Codex Justinianus compositus ex codicibus Gregoriano, Hermogeniano atque Theodosiano, novellisque post eos positis constitutionibus.

GREGorianus et HERMogenianus nominantur ab authore. Prior codex ab A-driano ad VALerium latas leges conti-nebat, secundus a CLAUdio ad DIocletianum; THEOdo-sianus leges CONSTantini ad THEodosium. Novellæ a THEOdosii temporibus ad JUSTINianum.

The Memorial Lines.

Leg-reg (Pap) Ro-Nu-Serv, Tabul*ad*, Ed-perp (Adri) Salv-Jul.

Greg=A-Val, Herm=Clau-Di, Theo=Const-The, Nov =Theo-Justin.

The first CODe of Justinian was published *anno* 529, the DIGests *anno* 531, the INSTitute *anno* 533, the SEcond Code *anno* 534, the NOVElls from the year 535 to 558.

The Memorial Line.

Cod-pri*len*, Dig*lib*, Inst*lit*, Co-se*lif*, Nove*lil-luk*.

THE BISHOPS* WHO REFUSED THEIR ASSENT TO THE 'Ομοούσιον.

Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia.
Theognis, bishop of Nice.
Maris, bishop of Chalcedon.
Theonas, bishop of Marmarica.
Secundus, bishop of Ptolemais.

The Memorial Line.

Eu-Nico, Theog-Ni, Mar-Chal, Sec-Ptol, Theo-Marmar

———◆———

THE TEN PERS-ECUTIONS UNDER

Nero, Domitian, Nerva, Antoninus Pius, Severus
Maximin, Decius, Valerian, Aurelian, Dioclesian.

The Memorial Line.

Pers = Ne-Do-Nerv-AntPi-Sev-Max-De-Val-Aure
Diocles.

———◆———

THE ELECTORS OF GERMANY

Were the Archbishop of Mentz, Triers, and Cologn
Elector Palatine of the Rhine, the King of Bohemi
the Electors of Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg; th
Elector of Hanover was added, *Anno Dom.* 1693.

The Memorial Line.

Men-Trí-Co-Rhin-Bohe-Bav-Sax-Branden ;　Hanov
ad *sout.*

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* Ταύτην τὴν πίστιν τριακόσιοι μὲν πρὸς τοὺς δεκαοκτὼ, ἔγνωσάν
καὶ ἔστερξαν· καὶ ὡς φησὶν ὁ Εὐσέβιος, ὁμοφωνήσαντες καὶ ὁμοδοξήσαν
ἔγραφον· πέντε δὲ μόνοι οὐ προσεδέξαντο, τῆς λέξεως τοῦ ὁμοουσ
ἐπιλαβόμενοι.　Εὐσέβιος ὁ Νικομεδείας, &c.--*Socratis Historia Ecc
siastica,* lib. i. cap. 8.

THE QUINQUARTICULAR CONTROVERSY, CONCERNING

1. PREDEStination. 2. Free-will (LIBERum Arbi-
trium). 3. The force of Divine Assistance (AUXILIum).
4. PERseverance. 5. The extent of REDemption.

The Calvinian doctrine upon these points, handed from
Geneva by the English refugees, and propagated by CART-
wright in the Margaret professor's chair at Cambridge,
was, at a consultation of several prelates and divines at
Lambeth, digested into nine articles, commonly called the
LAMBeth ARTicles, and agreed upon N-ov. 10, 1595—
N-az-aloul; but, by order of Queen Elizabeth, were im-
mediately recalled and suppressed.

The Memorial Line.

Lamb-Art=Cart-N-az-aloul, Predés-Liber-Auxili-Pers-
Red.

———◆———

THE SEVEN PRECEPTS (SEPT-EM PRÆCEPT-A) OF THE SONS OF
NOAH ARE RECORDED BY THE JEWISH DOCTORS UNDER THE
FOLLOWING TITLES:

I. To worship the true God (CULtus *divinus*).
II. To renounce IDOLatry.
III. To commit no murder (CÆDes).
IV. Not to be defiled with fornication, &c. (STUPrum).
V. To avoid all rapine, theft, &c. (FURTum).
VI. To administer justice (JUSTITIa).
VII. Not to eat the flesh with the blood (SANGUIS).

Such Gentiles as were admitted to the worship of the
God of Israel, and the hope of a future life, but were not
circumcised, nor yet conformed to the Mosaical rites, being
only obliged to the observation of the foregoing precepts,
were called proselytes of the gate, in opposition to the
proselytes of righteousness, or of the covenant, who differed
nothing from the Jews, but that they were of Gentile race.
See Lewis's Hebrew Antiquities.

The Memorial Line.

SEPT-PRÆCEPT=Cul-Idol-Cæd-Stup-Furt-Jústiti-San
guis.

------◆------

MISNAH, GEMARAH, TALMUD.

The MISNAh in 6 B-ooks [Misna-bs] contained 63
TRacts [Tra*ut*], into which the traditions or oral law of
the Jews were methodically digested by Rabbi Judáh
HAKKADosh in the time of ANtoninus P-ius—Hakad
AnP. As soon as it was published, it became the sub
ject of the study of all their learned men, and the chiefes
of them, both in Judæa and Babylonia, employed them
selves to make comments upon it; and these, with the
Misnah, make up both their Talmuds, *i. e.* the Jerusalem
Talmud and the Babylonish Talmud. These comment
are called the GEMArah or complement, the MIsnah th
ext; both together the TALmud—Tal=Mís-Gema. Th
JERusalem TALmud was completed about A. D. 300—Tál
Jeri*g*. The B-abylonish TALmud about 500, or in th
beginning of the sixth century—Tal-B*ug*. This latter i
only in esteem among the Jews. See *Prideaux's Connexion*
p. 328.

The Memorial Line.

Misna-bs-Tra*ut*-Hakad-AnP, Tal=Mís-Gema, Tál-Jeri*g*
Tal-B*ug*.

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CHARACTERS ARITHMETICI GRÆCI ET HEBRAICI.

Ab-βé-γi-δο ευ-σται ζοi-ηκ-θοu-ια κéz-λi-μο νu-ξαu.
Op-πει ϧοu ρά-σε-τi υf-φu-χαu, ψοi-ωμεi σαvοu.
אb-בé-גi-זo הu-זαu זοi ך*k* ϧοu יa כez-לi-מo נu-ϩαu.
ϧp-ϥει צοu ρα-זe-ϣi ךf-זu-□αu יοique ۶ει ϧοu.

The decads and hundreds will be easily distinguishe
from each other, and therefore only the first figure
added, ϧ*i* sc. ϧ=3, *i. e.* 30; ז*e* sc. ז=2, *i. e.* 200. Pr
nounce ϧ*ou* kop*ou*, σαvou sanp*ou*, ך*f* thau*f*, ϧ*ou* tsad*ou*.

THE AGES OF CHRISTIANITY AS DISTINGUISHED BY DR. CAVE, ACCORDING TO WHAT WAS MOST REMARKABLE IN EACH CENTURY.

Cent. I. Sæculum Apostolicum.
Cent. II. Sæculum G-nosticum.
Cent. III. Sæculum Novatianum.
Cent. IV. Sæculum Arianum.
Cent. V. Sæculum Nestorianum.
Cent. VI. Sæculum Eutychicum.
Cent. VII. Sæculum Monotheliticum.
Cent. VIII. Sæculum Eiconiclasticum.
Cent. IX. Sæculum Photianum.
Cent. X. Sæculum Obscurum.
Cent. XI. Sæculum Hildebrandinum.
Cent. XII. Sæculum Waldense.
Cent. XIII. Sæculum Scholasticum.
Cent. XIV. Sæculum Wicklevianum.
Cent. XV. Sæculum Synodale.
Cent. XVI. Sæculum R-eformatum.

The Memorial Line.

Ap-G-Nov Ari-Nest Eut-Monoth Eic-Phot-Ob Hil-Wa-Scho Wick-Sy-R.

———◆———

THE DIVISION OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE OUT OF THE BOOK CALLED NOTITIA IMPERII, SAID TO BE WRITTEN ABOUT THE TIME OF ARCADIUS AND HONORIUS.

The whole empire was divided into 13 Dioceses, under Præfecti Prætorio, and about 120 Provinces con-tained in them—Præf=dibi=pradz.

1. The *Præfectus Prætorio* Orientis, and under him five dioceses, viz. the Oriental, E-gyptian, Asiatic, Pon-tic, and Thracian dioceses—Or=E-As-Po-Th.

2. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of Illyricum, and under him two dioceses, viz. Macedonia and D-acia—Ill=Ma-D.

3. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of Iᴛaly, and under him
three dioceses, viz. Iᴛaly, Iʟlyricum, and Aꜰrica—It=
It-Il-Af.

4. The *Præfectus Prætorio* G-alliarum, and under him
three dioceses, viz. Hɪspania, Gᴀllia, and B-ritannia—
G=His-Ga-B.

The Memorial Line.

Præf=dib*i*=prad*z*, Ill=Ma-D, Or=E-As-Po-Th, It=
It-Il-Af, G=His-Ga-B.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF THE ARK AND TEMPLE.

The length (Longitudo) of the Aʀᴋ, 300 Cᴜʙits—
Ark-lo-cub*ig;* the Bʀeadth 50 cubits; the height (Aʟti-
tudo) 30 cubits—Bru*z*-ali*z.*

The length of the Tᴇᴍple which King Solomon buil
for the Lord was 60 cubits, the Bʀeadth thereof 20 cubits,
and the height thereof 30 cubits (1 *Kings* vi. 2)—Tem
lón*sy*-bre*z*-al*ty.* The length of the Poʀch 20 cubits, the
height thereof 120 cubits (2 *Chron.* iii. 4)—Por*ez-bez.*

The Memorial Line.

Ark-lo·cub*ig*-bru*z*-ali*z,* Tem-lón*sy*-bre*z*-al*ty,* Por*ez-bez*

-----◆-----

COMPUTATION OF THE COST, VESSELS, VESTMENTS, &c. OF
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

ByVillalpandus's computation of the number of Tᴀʟent
of gold, silver, and brass, laid out upon the Tᴇᴍple, th
sum amounts to 6904.822,500*l.* sterling—Tal-tem=*souz*
ked-ug. And the jewels are reckoned to exceed this sun

Vessels of gold (Vᴀsa Aᴜʀᴇᴀ) consecrated to the us
of the Temple, are reckoned by Josephus 140,000—Va
aurea*bózth;* which, according to Capel's reduction of th
tables contained in them, amounts to 545.296,203 poun
sterling—*lol-enáu-dyt.*

The vessels of silver (Vasa Argentea) 1.340,000 [Vas-áratozth] are computed at 439.344,000*l.—fin-tofth.*

Priests' vestments of silk (Vestes Sericæ) 10,000—Vest-seric*azth.*

P-urple vestments for singers 2.000,000—P*em;* Trumpets 200,000—Tr*egth;* other musical Instruments 40,000—Instr*oz.*

Besides these charges, there was that of the other materials, and of 10,000 men per month in Lebanon to hew down timber (Sylvicidæ)—Silvicid*az.* To carry burthens (Vectores) 70,000—Vect*oiz.* To hew stones (Lapicidinæ) 80,000 — Lapi*ky ;* and 3,300 overseers (Episcopi)—Episcop*tig;* who were all employed for 7 years (Annis Septem), to whom, besides their wages and diet, Solomon gave a free gift 6.733,977*l.* (Donum Solomonis)—*s-paut-noip.* The treasure left by David towards carrying on this work (reliquit David) 911.416,207*l.—nab-oás-dyp.*

N.B. *th* is left out, as Sylvicid*az* for Sylvicid*azth,* &c. it being impossible to mistake 10,000 for 10.

The Memorial Lines.

Tal-tem=*souzo-ked-ug,* Vas-aureab*ózth*=*lol-enáu-dyt,*
Vas-áratozth=*fin-tofth,* Tr*egth,* Instr*oz,* Vest-seric*áz,* P*em.*
An-sept Sylvicid*az,* Lapi*ky,* Vect*oiz,* Episcop*tig,*
Don-Solomo-*s-paut-noip,* reliquit Dav-*nab-oás-dyp.*

The number of those that returned (Reduces) from the captivity were 42,360—Redu*fe-tauz ;* besides Proselytes 7,337—Prosel*oitip.*

The particular sums in Ezra's Catalogue amount to 29,828—Cat-Ezd*ou-kek.*

The particular sums in Nehemiah's Catalogue, 31,031—Cat-Nehe*tazib.* How these accounts are reconciled, see the Index to the Bible.

The Memorial Line.

Redu*fe-tauz*-Prosel*oitip,* Cat-Ezd*ou-kek,* Cat-Nehe*tazib.*

The Silver of them that were numbered of the Congregations was a hundred Talents, and a thousand seven

hundred and threescore and fifteen SHEKels after the
shekel of the sanctuary, a BEKah for every man, that is
half a shekel after the shekel of the sanctuary, for every
one that went to be numbered, from twenty years old and
upwards, for six hundred thousand and three thousand
and five hundred and fifty men.   *Exod* xxxviii. 25, 26.

The Memorial Line.

Sil=Con=Talg-shékapoil, Beksyt-luz=Shekelizappu.

DIFFERENCE OF TALENTS.

	Attic Minas.	Attic Drachm
A SYRian TALent contained . . .	15	1500
A PTOLEMaic Talent	20	2000
An EUBoic Talent	60	6000
An ALEXANdrian Talent	120	12000
An ANTiochian Talent.	60	6000
A larger ATTic Talent	80	8000
A BABYLonish Talent	70	7000
An ÆGINean Talent	100	10000
*A RHodian Talent	100	10000
A TYRian Talent	80	8000
An EGYPTian Talent	80	8000

The Memorial Lines.

Tal-Syr=Ma*l*, Ptolem=e*z*, Eub=au*z*, Alexan=be*z*
   Ant=au*z*,
Att-maj=ei*z*, Babyl=oi*z*, Ægin=a*g*, Rh=a*g*, Ty
   Egypt=ei*z*.

I shall conclude with two lines, just to show how, l
this method, may be remembered the year and chapter

---

* According to some, the Rhodian talent contained but 4!
Attic drachms, and the Euboic but 4000. *Vide Brerewood*
Ponderibus et Pretiis, cap. 9.

ny particular statute. Those to whom a hint of this nature may perhaps be thought useful, are best capable of applying and improving it as they shall see occasion.

An Act for prevention of FRAUDs and Perjuries, 29 CAROL. II. c. 3.—Fraud-Carol*en-t*.

An Act against abuses in presentation to benefices (SIMony) 31 ELIZ. c. 6.—Sim-El*ib-s*.

The Bill for first fruits (PRIMITIæ) 26 H-en. VIII. . 3.—Primit-H*es-t*.

An Act for the dissolution of MONASTeries.
The lesser 27 H.VIII. c. 28 } —Monast-H*ep-ek, ib-ba*.
The greater 31 H.VIII. c. 11 }

The Memorial Line.

Fraud-Carol*en-t*, Sim-El*ib-s*, Primit-H*es-t*, Monast-H*ep-ek, ib-ba*.

To remember the several statutes relating to the same subject must needs be more difficult, as there is but one leading syllable for the whole line; but may be done in the following manner:

Some of the principal acts which relate to the poor (PAUPeres) are 43 ELIZ. c. 2. 13, 14 CAR. II. c. 12. 3, 4 William and M-ary, c. 11. 8, 9 WILl. III. c. 30. 9, 10 WILl. III. c. 11 12 ANn, c. 18.

The Memorial Line.

Paup-El*ot-e*, Car*at-ad*, Wi-M*t-ab*, Wil*k-iz,n-ab*, An*ad-bei*.

LOWE'S MNEMONICS.

———◆———

DR. WATTS, in his Essay on the Improvement of the
Mind, near the conclusion of the 17th chapter, where he
more especially treats of Improving the Memory, makes
the following observation:

" Dr. Grey, in his book called Memoria Technica, has
" exchanged the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, for
" some consonants, b, d, t, f, l, s, p, k, n, z, and the
" vowels a, e, i, o, u, y, with several diphthongs, and
" thereby formed words that denote numbers, which may
" be more easily remembered: and Mr. Lowe has im-
" proved Dr. Grey's scheme in a small pamphlet called
" MNEMONICS DELINEATED, whereby in a few leaves
" he has comprised almost an infinity of things in science
" and common life, and reduced them to a sort of mea-
" sure like Latin verse."

Under sanction of the great authority above quoted,
the publisher of the present edition has annexed Mr
Lowe's tract, which the author originally intended both
as a supplement to and an improvement of Dr. Grey's
method; accordingly asserting in his advertisement, that
" most of the articles are what perhaps did not occur to
" Dr. Grey; and the rest are reformed to good purpose,
" particularly those of Weights, Coins, and Measures, of
" which I have given a full account in less than eigh
" pages, whereas the Doctor's, though very defective
" amounts to twenty-eight."

The two schemes are now before the reader, to use whichever seems best; and though Mr. Lowe's is, in some instances, little more than a repetition of Dr. Grey's plan, yet it has been thought advisable to reprint the whole at full length, and even to follow his peculiar mode of spelling, as most consistent with brevity. It may also be necessary to premise, that Mr. Lowe's astronomical calculations are according to the old style, and his geographical divisions are as they existed in the year 1737, the time when his pamphlet was first published; which disagreement with the present period it is hoped the industry and sagacity of the learner can easily rectify, by composing new technical words, which may be more easily remembered than those formed by another; these works being originally designed more as specimens of what might be done by attention, than as complete sets of tables in the various branches of learning and science.

THE KEY.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE BETTER LEARNING TO REMEMBER FIGURES OR NUMBERS EXPRESSED BY LETTERS.

a	e	i	o	u	au	oi	ei	ou	y
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
b	d	t	f	l	s	p	k	n	z

g 100, *th* 1,000, *m* 1.000,000.

r denotes fractions, as follows; *,ro* $\frac{1}{4}$, *,iro* $\frac{3}{4}$, *d,eri* 2$\frac{1}{7}$, *ag* ·01.

ARITHMETIC.[1]

ARITHMETICAL CHARACTERS.

+ and ; — less ; × multiplied-*into* ; ÷ divided-*by*, : is, gives.

THE DIVISION OF THE OLD ROMAN AS, VIZ. ANY INTEGER
OR WHOLE.[2]

Uncia. Sext. Quă. Trĭens. Quinc. Sem. Sept. Bes
Dŏdră. Dext. Deu.

As, parts . . . 12	Semissis 6
Deunx 11	Quincunx . . . 5
Dextans 10	Triens 4
Dodrans 9	Quadrans . . . 3
Bessis 8	Sextans . . . 2
Septunx 7	UNCIA 1

————◆————

COINS.

COINS REDUCED TO FARTHINGS.

1 E.]' Sh-*ok*. Cr-*ĕfy*.]   N-°*idz*. Ange-*okz*. M-*ăuf*
     Gui-*bzyk*. Car-*băzo*. Jac-*beg*.

2 H. Ger-*f*.]   Bĕ-*lĭ*. Sh-*abz*. *Man-*sups*. †Tal-*ĭdci*
     fcil.] Sh-*aplĕ*. Tal-*um dusth*.

3 G. Lep-,*tărĭtau*. Dĭchăl-*a,prĕf*. ŏb-*u,rau*.]   *Dr-*i*
     ‡Stătĕr-*ado*.

4 R. T,*oipŭrăth*.   §As-*t,raz*.]   Ses-*p,irf*.   V-*al,*
     Dĕn-*ib*. Sp-*oĭl*.] Aŭr-*oipu*.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="8" style="writing-mode:vertical-lr">Proportions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>•</td><td>{ DRACHM.] Hĕb-*ĭs*. Att-*tĭ*. Alex-*oid*—MIN
   Att-*tig*. Ităl-*ekeiz*.</td></tr>
<tr><td>†</td><td>{ TAL.]   Att-*boukth*. Băb-*ĕtath*.]   Att-*ĭbau*
   eig. Bab-*ĭm-ăunsth*. R-*akyth*.</td></tr>
<tr><td>‡</td><td>{ STATER (gold) Att-*poil*. Cyz-Phĭl-Alex-*da*
   Croes-Dărĭ-*buly*.</td></tr>
<tr><td>§</td><td>{ As weighed Ouncĕs-*ad*, U-C-*bouz*[4]: e; fou
   a; lĭp: -ăre; leis.</td></tr>
</table>

————◆————

MONEY.

SUMS OF MONEY, OR MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

5 { (E) Penn-*f*. Gr-*as*. Pound-*ousy*.   (G) T,
   MIN. Ægĭ-*g*=*ubss*. 'Ant-*sy*=*g*.

6 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Bab-}oi=tuns. \quad \text{Pt-}az=azt\breve{i}. \quad \text{S}\breve{\text{y}}\text{r-}al=poil. \quad \text{Tyrian-}\\ eiz=fatt.\end{array}\right.$

7 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{(R)} \quad \textsc{Sesterce}\text{——t}\breve{\text{o}}\text{-}ath, \text{ duo, bini nummi——}\\ \text{t}\breve{\text{o}}\text{-}am, \text{ duo, bina,}\end{array}\right.$

8 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{—stertia: or millia sestertiûm,——above, by the}\\ \text{adverbs, as follows:}\end{array}\right.$

9 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Bis sestertiûm, or bis; understanding millia centum}\\ \text{(or centena).}\end{array}\right.$

Abbreviatures explained.[s]

Æginéa mina, talentum, (lin.) 5. Alexandrina drachma, *; stater, ⊥. Angel, 1. *Antiochica* min. tal. 5. As, 4, §. Attica drachma, *; mina, *; sta- ter, ⊥; talentum, †. Aureus denarius, 4. *Babylo- nica* min. tal. †. Bekah, 2. Carolus, 1. Crœsius stater, ⊥. Crown, 1. Cyzicénus stater, ⊥. Daricus stater, ⊥. Denarius, 4. Dichalcos, 3. Drachma, 3. Gerah, 2. Groat[c], 5. Guinea, 1. Hebraica drachma, *. Jacobus, 1. Italica mina, *. Lepton, 3. Ma- neh, 2. Mark, 1. *Mina*[c], *, 5. Noble, 1. Obolus, 3. *Penny*[c], 5. Philippicus stater, ⊥. Pound, 5. *Pto- lemaica* min. tal. 6. Románum talentum, †. Ses- *tertium*, 7. Sestertius, 4. Shekel, 2. Shilling, 1. Sportula, 4. Stater, 3. *Syria* min. tal. 6. *Talen- tum*[c], 2, 5. Teruncius, 4. *Tyria* min. tal. 6. Vic- toriátus, 4.

Synonyms and Equivalents.[c]

Æs, as. Assarium, as. *Attica minor mina*=antio- chica. *Attica major mina*=tyria. Bigátus, denarius. *Centussis*, 100 asses. Chalcos, ½ dichalchos. *Decus- is*[c], 10 asses. Didrachmon, 2 drachmæ. Diobclon, 2 oboli. *Dupondius*[c], 2 asses. *Eubœa mina* = an- tiochica. Hemiobolon, ½ obolus. Laureat, carolus Libella, as. *Libra* (or libra pondo) = mina attica. *Mna*, mina. *Nonussis*, 9 asses. Nummus, sester- ius. Obolus, ½ noble. *Octussis*, 8 asses. Penta- rachmon, 5 drachmæ. *Pondo*, v. libra. Quadrans

H

¼ as, ¼ noble.   Quadrigátus, denarius.   *Quadrussis*[c],
4 asses.   Quinarius, victoriátus.   *Quinquessis*[c], 5
asses.   *Rhodia* = æginea.   Sembella, semilibella.   Se-
milibella, ½ libella.   *Semuncia*, ½ uncia.   Sescuncia,
1½ uncia.   *Sextans*,[c] ⅙ as.   *Sextula*,[c] ⅙ uncia.   So-
lidus, aureus.   Tetradrachmon, 4 drachmæ.   Tetro
bolon, 4 oboli.   *Tressis*, 3 asses.   *Tricessis*, 30 asses.
Tridrachmon, 3 drachmæ.   *Treins*[c], ⅕ as.   Triobolon,
3 oboli.   *Vigessis*, 20 asses.   *Uncia*[c], $\frac{1}{17}$ as.

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1. N. B. The several *coins*, *measures*, and *weights*, being reduced
to the lowest denominations, the memorial verses answer all the
purposes of the largest tables: (1) The difference of any two
terms being known by subtraction[a]: and (2) How many of any
make one of another, by division[b].——e. g. (a) What is the dif
ference between a *Shilling* and a *Shekel*?   Answ. (Sh-*ab*:) 110—
(Sh-*ok*) 48 = 62 q. i. e. S 2 : 3 : 2—S 1 = S 1 : 3 : 2, the sheke
more than the shilling.   (b) How many *Spans* make a *Fathom*
Answ. (Fath-*oid*) 72÷(Spa-*n*) 9=8.   Accordingly, if it be asked
What is a Fathom? (and so of any other) the answer may be mad
the same way, in any of the prior denominations: e. g. 24 palms
or 6 feet, or 4 cubits, or 2 yards, or 1½ pace, &c.
   2. Any whole was called AS, and 1 twelfth of it UNCIA [whenc
our terms of *ounces* for weight, and *inches* for length].   The seve
ral numbers of those unciæ (between 1 and 12)——were denom
nated, in order, as follows in text: viz. Sextans (i.e. ⅙) 2 Quadrar
(¼) 3, &c.——and express their manner of reckoning *Interest*
money: thus *usúræ asses* [centesimæ] was 1 per month [12 p
year] per cent. (suppose aurei, or pounds :) *deunces*, 11 twelft
per month, and so on to *unciariæ*, 1 twelfth per month [1 p
year] e. g. 20*d*. per month, 20*s*. per year.
   3. Of the three apartments distinguished by brackets, in the 1
are Brass- or Copper- ; 2d, Silver- ; 3d, Gold-coins.———N.B. (
Sh-*ok* (as appears by the Abbreviatures explained underneath, ar
by the key above) signifies *Shilling* 48 : i. e. a shilling is 48 fa
things ; and so of the rest.   (2) *y* (the memorial letter) may
pronounced *wee* or *wi*, to distinguish it from *i* ; e. g. Cr-*efy*, as
it were Cr-*efwi*.
   4. i. e. in the year *(Urbis C-ondita)* from the building of t
city of Rome, 190—*C-fouz* ; i e. U. C. 490, when the Punic w
had exhausted the treasury it weighed but 2, and so of the rest.

5. i. e. the Æginean *mina* was (ubss) 5656 q : (g) 100 of which made the Æginean *talent*. And so of the rest.

6. N. B. In these lists, those in *Italic* are moneys of account ; the rest, coins. The *Figures* and *Marks* refer to the corresponding memorial verses.

(c) N. B. There are also COINED Half-guineas, Seven-shilling pieces, Half-crowns, Threepences, Twopences, Halfpence, and such as are distinguished by a superior [c].

MEASURES.

CUBIC MEASURES REDUCED TO PINTS.

1 { Quar-*d*. *Gal-*k*. R-*afŏ*. Bar-*eld*. Ti-(WINE) *tts*.
  { H-*uzf*. P-*aŭpĕ*. B-*athei*. T-*ethbau*.

2 { Firk-*boid, ásf*.[1]   Kĭl-äbek, ba*ff* (BEER & ALE).
  { Bar-bdeĭk, ădus. Hŏg-ălad, bups.

3 { Pe-*bs*. Bŭ-*so*. Str-*aek*. Coom-*dus* (DRY). Se-*ŭbĕ*.
  { Ch-*etzo*. We-*ithpĕ*. Lă-*lady*.

4 { (*liq.*) C-,*urei*. L-*irŏ*. Căb-*i*. H-*az* (H). Seăh-*dў*.
  { Bath-*sў*. Hŏm-*auzu* (-*uid*).

5 { Cab-,*durau*. Gŏm-,*ŭraz*. Se-*boi* (DRY). Bă-*lă*.
  { Le-*dlaŭ*. Hŏmer-*lat*.

6 { Coch-,*rădў*. Ch-*rauz*. Myst,*rok* (G). Conch-,*raf*.
  { Oxybă-,*reĭ*. Metr-*eis*.

7 { Coch-,*rădў*. Choen-*brĕ*. Mĕdim-*pĕ* (DRY). Cў-
  { Ox-Cŏtў-Xest-as the Roman.

8 { Quart-,*rŏ*. Sĕ-*a,rl*. Cŏ-*p*. Ur-*ek-ră* (R). Quă-
  { dr-*up*. Cŭlĕ-*bafp*. Lĭ. Cў. Ace. Hem.

9 { Lig-,*rok*. Cy-,*rad*. Acet-,*reĭ*. Hĕm-(DRY) in,*rĕ*.
  { Sĕ-*a,rŭ*. †Mod-*as,re*.

0 { *GALLŎN cŏntains inches (dry) *doid,rŏ* : (beĕr)
  { - *kĕ* : (wine) *eta*[3].

1 { †Pᵉ TTLE Quărts (dr-) *i* (liquid)-*e* — †MODI-Pints
  { (liquid)-*an* (dry)-*bau,ro*.

Abbreviatures explained.

Acetabulum (lin.) 9, 8.   Barrel, 1.   Bath 4.
Bushel, 3.   Butt, 1.   Cab, 4.   Caph, 4.   Cheme, 6.

Chaudron, 3. Chœnix, 7. Cochlearion, 6. Concha, 6
Congius, 8. Coomb, 3. Culeus, 8. Cyathus, 9
Firkin, 2. Gallon, 1. Gomer, 5. Hemina, 9
Hin, 4. Homer, 4, 5. Hogshead, 1, 2. Kilderkin, 2
Last, 3. Letech, 5. Ligula, 9, 8. Log, 4. Me
dimnus, 7. Metrétes, 6. Modius, 9, 11. Mystron, 6
Oxybaphon, 7. Peck, 3. Pottle, 11. Puncheon, 1
Quadrantal, 8. Quart, 1. Rundlet, 1. Seah, 4, 5
Seam, 3. Sextarius, 8, 9. Strike, 3. Tierce, 1
Tun, 1. Urna, 8. Wey, 3.

Synonyms and Equivalents.

Amphora, quadrantal. Amphoreus, metrétes. Ca
dus, metrétes. Carnock, coomb. Chos, congius
Coron, homer. Cotyle, hemina. Ephah, bath. Lin
gula, ligula. Omer, homer. Oxybaphon, acetabulum
Pipe, butt. Quarter, seam. Quartarius, $\frac{1}{4}$ sextarius
Semimodius, $\frac{1}{2}$ modius. Xestes, sextarius.

---

1. i.e. A *Firkin* (1) of Beer=72 pints; (2) of Ale=64 pints
and so of the rest.

2. By act of parliament, in 1697, the gallon contains only 268
inches.

3. By experiment, made in 1688, it was found to contain onl
224 inches.

LONG MEASURES REDUCED TO INCHES.

1 { Nail-*d,ro.* Pal-*t.* Hăn-*ŏ.* Spa-*n.* Foot-*a*
    Cŭbĭ-*bei.* E (f l) *ĕp* (eng) *ol.*

2 { Y-*is.* Pa-*sў.* Fáth-*pe,* Ro-*bouk.* Furl-*oindj*
    Mĭ-*sítsy.* Le-miles 3.

3 { H. Pal-*f.* Sp-*ad.* C-*ef.* F-*ous.* Ez-*bŏf.* Ar-*an*
    Schoen-*andў.* Stă-*naug.* M-*ousth.*

4 { G. Dōr-*f.* Lĭch-*ăz.* Orth-*ab.* Sp-*ad.* Pygm-*a*
    Pў-*dz.* O-*nau.* St-*naug.* M-*oiskyz.*

5 { R. Ŭnc-*ă,ri.* Pal-*f.* Pe-*bs.* Palm-*dў.* Cŭo-*c*
    Gră-*kў.* Pass-*kў.* Stă-*byth.*

PROPORTIONS.

6 { Line-*be.* Băr-*i.* DIGIT, INCH (Heb. Gk. Rom.,
    nad: *,pulŏ: peldu*[1]. [M[2]-*eizth.*

7 { FOOT--Eng-*ath.*—Grĕk-*ăzyp.*—[3] Rom (coss) *naup*
    (st) *oupĕ* (vĕs) *oukau.*

Abbreviatures explained.

Arabian pole, 3. Barley-corn, 6. Cubit=pygme, pygon, pechus 1, 3, 5. Digit, 6. Doron=palm, 4. Ell (flemish, english), 1. Ezekiel's reed, 3. Fathom, 2, 3. Foot=pous=pes, 1, 5, 7. Furlong=stadium, 2, 3, 4, 5. Gradus, 5. Hand, 1. League, 2. Lichas, 4. Line, 6. Mile = milion = miliáre, 2, &c. Nail, 1. Orguia, 4. Orthodóron, 4. Pace=passus, 2, 5. Palm=doron, 1, 3, 5. Palmipes, 5. Passus= pace, 5. Pes=foot, 5. Pygme, 4. Pygon, 4. Rod, 2. Schœnus, 3. Span=spithame, 1, 3, 4. Spithame =span, 4. Stadium=furlong, 4, 5. Uncia, 5. Yard, 2.

Synonyms and Equivalents.

Ammah, cubit. Aulos, furlong. Chebal, schœnus. Cubit (lesser) pygme, (greater) pechys. Dactylo-dochme, doron. Diaulos, 2 stadia. Dochme, doron. Gomed, span. Kaneh, Ezekiel's reed. Measuring-rod, schœnus. Mili-are,-on, mile. Palæste, doron. Pathil, schœnus. Pechys, cubit. Perch, rod. Pole, rod. Pollex, uncia. Pous, pes. Tophach, palm. Ulna, cubitus. Zereth, span.

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1. N.B. The *Digit* is sometimes divided into 4 *grains;* the *Line* into 6 *points.*

2. N.B. *A Sabbath-day's journey* is reckoned to be 730 paces, 6 of which made the *Parasang,* 48 a *day's journey.*

3. i.e. The proportion of the Roman foot to the English (divided into 1000 parts) is here expressed as found—on the monument of *Cossutius*—on that of *Statilius*—on a congius of *Vespasian.*

SQUARE MEASURES REDUCED TO SQUARE FEET

1   { E. Yar-*n*.   Pace-*du*.   Pŏle-*epe,rŏ*.   Roŏd-*azkouz*.
     Acrĕ-*ŏtusy*.

2   { G. Plethron —— *azasf*.   Aroura, the half: but
     Ægyptian——*itdaun*.

3   { R. Juger-*esoutў*.   Cli-*tisaŭ*.   Vĕ-*nilў*.   (mĭn)
     A-*fŏkeĭ* (qu) *atfauz*.

Abbreviatures explained.

Actus minimus, quadratus, 3.   Clima, 3.   Jugerum, 3.
Versus, 3.   Yard, 1.

————◆————

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

from 7   { { P-oi,*on*.   P-ei,*us*.   P-ou,*si*.   K-ei,*so,* }
by 12   {   K-ou,*pe*.   N-ŏu,*eia*.   }   7×7
      { { F-ad,*fei*.   L-ad,*sў*.   S-ăd,*oid*.   P-ad,*ko*. } =49
      {   K-ad,*ouău*.   N-ad,*azei*. }

————◆————

NUMERICAL LETTERS.

1   { In Numerals] A less number, *afore*, Abates[1];
    R. {   *after*, Encreases.[2]
2   { I-*b*.   V-*u*.   X-*az*.   L-*uz*.   C-*azў*.   D-*ŭyz*.
       { M (cɪɔ[3]) *ath*: hence (ccɪɔɔ) *byth*.

3   { א-*b*.   י-*az*.   ק-*ag*[4]—טו-*bu*[5]—from-*ug* by רומץ to
    H. {   *ouzy*[6] [cccɪɔɔɔ
4   { -*ath* by the Units:[7] but oftener by אלף, prefixing
       { the numbers[8] [*azyth.*

5   { a-*b*.   ι-*az*.   ρ-*ag*.[4]   στ-*au*.   (υι) koppă-*nў* (ται)
    G. {   sanpi-*ouўz*.[9]   á (a ą a)-*azyz*.
6   { I-*b*.   Π-*ŭ*.   Δ-*ăz*.   H-*ag*.   X-*ath*.   M-*azth*.   Π mul-
       { tiples others inscribed in it.[10]

————————

1. e. g. IV. 4, IX. 9, XL. 40, XC. 90.
2.   e. g. —— VI. 6,   XIV. 14,   XIX. 19,   XXIX. 29. ——
אי 11, יב 12: קא 101, קב 102——*ια* 11, *ρα* 101, &c.

3. Formed, in current writing, from M; part whereof, united, (viz. ıɔ) became D. 500; hence ıɔɔ 5000, ıɔɔɔ 50000.

4. i. e. Units, tens, hundreds, begin from the letters here specified; and are to be reckoned on, in order, from them: e. g. α 1, β 2, γ 3, &c. ι 10, κ 20, λ 30, &c. ϱ 100, σ 200, &c.

5. Instead of יה, being the ineffable name of Jehovah.

6. e. g. ר 500, ם 600, ן 700, &c.

7. Before the letters expressive of hundreds; as, אדלד 1534: very seldom otherwise; אע 1070.

8. e. g. אלפײם 2000, נאלפים 3000, לאלפים 30000, &c.

9. The various figures and names of these numeral characters, see in my Table of Greek characters.

10. e. g. Δ (10) inscribed in Π (5) is ◿Δ◺ (50).

PRACTICE

1. *If one?*[1] the sought *into* Price,[2] or its factors;[3] or *by* Aliquot parts,[4] and, by the Aliquots of Fractions of Sought (if any) *divide* Price.[5]

2. *What'll one?*[6] the Price *by* Commodity;[7] but, if too large, *by* its factors.[8]

1. i. e. In questions where the conditional term is 1: as, when we say, " *If one* cost so much, what will so much cost ?"

2. i. e. Multiply *the* question-term, or thing *sought, into* the price, &c.——e. g. *If one* cost 10s. what will 20 cost ? &c. Answ. 20 (the thing sought) × 10 (the price)=200s. i. e. 10l.

3. viz. when more commodious.——e. g. *If one* cost 12s. 6d. what will 14 ? Answ. The factors of 14 being 2 × 7 ; say 2 × 12s. 6d. =25s. : then 7 × 25s.=175s. i. e. 8l.15s. —— N. B. If the multiplicator be not resolvable into factors, take those that come nearest it, and add the price for the odd one, or multiply it by what the factors want of the multiplicator.

4. Divide it *by* the *Even parts* of the denomination, in which you would have the answer.—e. g. *If one* cost 12s. 6d., what will

14?   Answ. 10s. being the ½ of 1l. and 2s. 6d. (which makes up the 12s. 6d.) the ¼ of 10s.; say 2 in 14=7l.; then 4 in 7 (the quotient of 14 by 2)=1: and there remains 3l., which, in the next inferior denomination (viz. shillings) is 60, then 4 in 60=15s.

Thus 14......14 pds. pks. &c.

divided by		s. d.		gives	l. s.			s. d.		gives	s.
	{	10 0	½		7 0			10 0	½		7 0
	{	2 6	¼		1 15			2 0	⅒		1 8
								0 6	¼		0 7
		12 6			8 15						
								12 6			8 15

5. As in the following example

84 cwt. 3 qr. 11 lb. at 1l. 1s. 10d.

Aliquots of 1s.			84		qr. lb.			s. d.	
	1l. 1s. = 21				2 0	½		10 11	
			84		1 0	½		5 5½	
			168		0 7	¼		1 4½	
6d. ½			42		0 4	⅐		0 9¼	
4d. ⅓			28						
3 qr. 11 lb.			18 6		3 11			18 6	
					aliq. of fract.			pr. of fract.	

In all 1852s. 6d. the answer: which, being halved, gives 92l. 12s. 6d. the price of 84 cwt. 3 qr. 11 lb.

6. i. e. In sums, wherein the Question-term is 1; as when we say, "If so much cost so much, *What'll one* cost?"

7. e. g. If 12 cost 10s. 6d. what will 1?   Answer, 12 in 10s. 6d. I cannot have; but 12 in 10 × 12 (to reduce it to pence)=120+6 =126: then 12 in 126=10d. and 6 remains; which multiplied into 4 (to reduce it to farthings) is 24: then 12 in 24=2 q.

	s.	d.
Thus in 10	6	
12	0	10½

or, by the factors of 12, viz. 2 × 6, or 3 × 4; as in the following:

8. The foregoing example will stand thus:

	s.	d.			s.	d
In 10	6			In 10	6	
2	5	3		3	3	6
6	0	10½		4	0	10½

So the answer is found more easily than by dividing by 12; much more so will it be, when that number is higher.

RULE OF THREE.

ALL QUESTIONS IN IT ANSWERED (1) BY ONE STATING (2) THE SAME WAY.

(1) CONDITIONAL in one line: and, opposite, the terms CORRESPONDING.

(2) -DEND is the -Ducing of one *into* -Duc'd of the other: the Rest-SOR.[1]

N.B. *No -Duc'd:* the facit of one line divide by that of the other.[2]

----

1. i.e. *The* producing[a] terms *of one* line multiplied into the pro-*duc'd*[b] *of the other*, give the diviDEND; and *the rest* of the terms multiplied together, give the diviSOR; the quotient falls to the blank.[c]——(a) *Producing* terms are such as jointly produce any effect; e.g. whatever is considered as a *cause*, with the adjuncts of *time, distance, measure,* &c.——(b) *Producing* terms are such as are connected with the others under the character of *price, pur-chase, produce, gain, loss, interest, advantage, value or quantity of work,* &c.——(c) e.g. At the rate of 6 per cent. per ann. what is the interest of 200*l.* for 18 months? Answ. The terms being stated, as they offer (without any other regard than Which are conditional, and Which imply the question); Thus:

Interest.	Principal.	Time.
6*l.*	100*l.*	12m.
	200	18

or in any other order agreeable to the directions in the rule, say (the produced term of one line × 18 × 200 (the producing terms of the other) = 21600 (for the dividend; and (the rest) 100 × 12 = 1200 (for the divisor). Then 21600 ÷ 1200=18, the answer; viz. 18*l.*

2. i.e. If there be *no produc'd* term (as generally happens in the single rule of three inverse) *divide the facit,* &c. —— e.g. How much stuff, yard-broad, will line 10 yards of cloth, yard-and-quarter broad? The terms being stated thus:

broad	long		
4 qrs.		say	5 × 10=50
5	10 yards.	and	50 ÷ 4=12¼
		i.e.	12 yards and ¼ or ⅕.

H 3

SUBTRACTION

May be more commodiously performed by *Addition,* as
in the next article.

———◆———

TABULATING.

TO MULTIPLY AND DIVIDE BY ADDITION ONLY.

1. Twice-double-Multiplicand facits† every multiplica-
   tor.   †*gives the f. of.*
2. Tabulate Divisor: Quote next digit-under: Subtract
   by Addition.

————

Multipli-cand cator

Digits.		Multipli-cand cator
1	98765	× 768
2	197530	(I.)
4	395060	

Dividend. Facits. Digits.

		by Divisor. Digits
	790120	8
	592590	7
	691355	6
	——	(II.)
	75851520 ÷ 768	1
	673794 1536	2
	5898 2304	3
	43 3072	4
Quotient (III.)	3840	5
98765÷ 968	4608	6
1929 1936	5376	7
Quotient 102	6144	8
——	6912	9

1. In the MULTIPLICATION-sum (I.) the
facits of the multiplicand *twice doubled,*
are, as they stand against the digits 2 and
4. Then, To multiply the multiplicand—
Into 8 (the last figure of the multiplicator)
double the facit of the digit 4——into 6
(the 2d figure, &c.) add the facit of 4 to
that of 2 (= 6)——into 7 (the next figure,
&c.) add together the facits of 1, 2, 4 (= 7)
placing each of them as in the common
method of multiplication.

2 In the DIVISION sum (II.) (1) *Tabu-*
late the divisor, as in the example, viz.
against the digit 2, by adding the divisor
to itself; against 3, by adding together
the totals of 2 and 1; against 4, by adding
the total of 2 to itself, or that of 3 to that
of 1; and, in like manner, in the rest, by
adding together the totals of any two or more digits, equal to the
digit whose total is sought. Then, (2) *Quote* (or, for the quotient,
take) the *digit* against the total *next* less, or *under* the first corre-
sponding figures of the dividend, viz. 7585. Then, instead .of
subtracting, according to the common method, the facit of the
divisor by 9 (viz. 6912) from (7585) the corresponding figures of
the dividend (3) *Subtract by addition,* and say [not, 2 from 5, and
there remains 3; but] 2, and (so much as will make 5, viz.) 3 is

5: then 1, and (as much as will make 8, viz.) 7 is 8: then 9, and [what will make 15 (since 9 cannot be taken from 5) viz.] 6 is 15[a]; then, 1, that I borrow, and 6 is 7; and so on.————In the Division-sum (III.) it appears that————All the tabulating necessary to find the quotient, is only to double the divisor: for, the total next less than (the 1st dividend) 987, is 968: therefore quote 1: then (the 2d dividend) 196 has no total less; therefore quote 0: then the next total less than (the 3d dividend) 1965, is (the 2d total, viz,) 1936; therefore quote 2.————And, in like manner, may be tabulated any sum, by steps, as there shall be occasion.

(a) N. B. 15, being the last sound in the mouth of the operator, does more readily and certainly remind him of what he borrowed, than in the common way of subtraction; which is no small advantage to this method.

———◆———

WEIGHTS.

TROY WEIGHT, FOR GOLD, SILVER, JEWELS, GRAINS, AND LIQUORS.

MONYERS REDUCED TO BLANKS.

1 Mon. Pĕrĭt-*ef.* Droit-*okў.* Mĭte-*abth-udў.* Grain-*dizozy.*

GOLDSMITHS AND APOTHECARIES WEIGHT REDUCED TO GRAINS.

2 (Gold.) Căr-ŏ.[1] Pen-*dŏ.* (Pŏ.) Scrup-*dў.* Drăm-*auz.* Ounce-*okў.* Pŏ-*loisy.*

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT, FOR BASER-METALS, BREAD, MERCERY, GROCERY, &c.

WOOL REDUCED TO POUNDS.

3 Clove-*oi.* Stone-*bŏ.* Tŏd-*ek.* Weigh-*beid.* Sack-*tauf.* Last-*fisei.*

OTHER THINGS.

4 Pound-ounce-*as.* Hun-póunds-*abe.* Hún-Fother-*án-are:* Tun-*ez.*

HEBREW WEIGHTS, REDUCED TO GRAINS.

5 Zuza-*lf.* Bek-*azei.* Shĕk-*ĕbei.*[2] Măn-*ĕbeizў.* Tăl-
amnyth.

GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS.

6 { Lens-,*kŭrăbe.* Lept-*aurek.* Chalch-*ă,rĕ.* Sil- } 6
    t,*rĕk.* Ob-*ou-trek.*

7 { Script-*ak,traf.* Dra-*lf,ouraf.* — Sext-*oid,aurp.* } 7
    Sĭcĭl-*azn,erp.*

8 { Duell-*bol,uroi.* —— Unc-*fip,roi.* —— Libra- } 8
    lefu,lroi.

PROPORTIONS.

9 GRAINS English-*bif,re* make French-*alei,* Dutch-
apou.

10 OUNCE has grains Avoir-*ofei,* Troy-*fouz :*[3] as *eiy*
to *oii.*[4]

11 POUND Avoir-heavier than Troy by 2 ounces 4
drams, and 2 scruples.

Abbreviatures explained.

Bekah, 5.   Carat, 2.   Chalcos, 6.   Drachma, 7.
Duella, 8. Hundred-weight, 4.   Lepton, 6.   Maneh,
5. Obolus, 6. Penny-weight, 2. Pound, 2. Scrip-
tulum, 7.   Scruple, 2.   Sextula, 7.   Shekel, 5.
Sicilicus, 7. Siliqua, 6. Talent, 5. Uncia, 8. Zu-
zah, 5.

Synonyms.

Gramma, scruple.   Keration, siliqua.   Lens, grain.
Litra, libra. Quintal, hundred-weight. Sitarion, grain.

––––––––––

1. N. B. The *Grains* used in weighing *Diamonds,* are somewhat
lighter than those used in gold, &c.

2. i. e. 218, according to Bishop Cumberland: 268, according
to father Mersenne.

3. So that the avoirdupois-ounce is less by 42 grains than the troy-ounce; which amounts to near a 12th part of the whole.
4. i. e. 73 ounces-troy make 80 ounces avoirdupois

ASTRONOMY.

MARCH,

THE FIRST DAY, TO FIND ON WHAT DAY OF THE WEEK IT HAPPENS.

1. The year, more 2 and even-4th, divide by 7:
2. By what rĕmains (fŏr 0 sat. 1 sund. ănd-sŏ-on) it is given.

E. G. *An. Dom.* 26+2+6 (its even 4th)=34÷7, remains 6; i.e. Friday; accounting Saturday 0, Sunday 1, Monday 2, &c. —— *Before Christ*, reckon backward; viz. Sunday 1, Saturday 2, and so on to Monday 0. e. g. Bef. Ch. 7 + 2 + 1 (its even 4th)=10 ÷7, remains 3, i. e. Friday.——Of the other months to find the 1st day, and consequently what day of the week any day is; **V.** Signs.

MONTHS,

THE NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH, WITH THE DAYS OF THE NONES AND IDES.

Ap Sĕ Nŏ June-*iz;*[1] Mar-Mă Jŭl Oc, NO-*p*, ID-*al;*[2] in the rest, *l..at.*[3]

---

1. February, it is well known, has 28 (in the leap years 29), the rest 31.
2. i. e. The *Nones* are on the 7th day, the *Ides* on the 15th, in these 4 months.
3. i. e. The *Nones* are on the 5th, the *Ides* on the 13th, in the rest.

MOON.

CYCLE AND EPACT.

Golden's remainder of year-more-1, divided by **19**.[1]
Epact's the cycle into *ab:* above *iz* by *iz*, the remainder.

CHANGE AND AGE.

New's the remainder of month-from-march and epact
     less *iz, auz*.[3]
     Ap. Se. No. Jun. less *en*——For Jan. Mar. *o.* Feb.
     Apri. 1 add.
Full's 15 days from the change—Waning, east; Growing
     west is enlightened.[4]

RISING AND SETTING.

At Sun-set, sets *New*, rises *Full;* and, each day, minute
     ub more.
Shining (in Waning) Subtract (in Encreasing) Add to
     Sun-rise,-set.

SOUTHING AND TIDES.

Southing's the age into *ok* by 60 : from *al*, the excess
     take.[5]
High-water at London-bridge : Two hours and a half
     after Southing.[6]

------

1. e. g. 1737 + 1=1738÷19=19: remainder 9, for the cycle, or
Golden Number.
2. e. g. 9 (the cycle) × 11 =99 ÷ 30 (as being above 30)=9
remainder 9 for the epact.
3. e. g. May 20 (1737) What is the moon's age? Answ. 3 (the
number of the month from March, inclusively) + 9 (the epact)
=12−10=18: the day of the new moon, when it is said to change.
So the moon, on the 20th of May, is 2 days old.
4. i. e. The Horns are turned, in *Decreasing* (from the Full)
Westward ; in *Encreasing* (from the New) Eastward.
5. e. g. April 15 (1737) When comes the moon to the meridian?
Answ. The moon's age is 26: the excess above (*al*) 15, is 11

Then 11 × 48=528+60=8 h. 48 m. for the Southing.——For the readier working, the rule may be thus expressed : " *Age into 4, by 5: into 12 the remainder gives minutes.*"   e. g. 11 × 4=44÷5=8 h. remainder 4 × 12=48′.

6. e. g. Apr. 15 (1737) the moon Souths at 8 h. 48′.   Then 8 h. 48′ +2 h. 30′=11 h. 18′.   (N. B.) If the total amounts to more than 12, the excess shows the hour.

THE TWELVE SIGNS

Or portions of the Zodiac, named from Constellations once in them; their names, characters, and corresponding months; with a Key to find the Sun's place on any day;[1] *and on what day of the week the first day of any month happens.*[2]

1	Ar	ma	n^1	a^2	♈	Aries
2	Taur	apr	ou	f	♉	Taurus
3	Gĕmĭ	may	k	s	♊	Gemini
4	Cance	jún	p	e	♋	Cancer
5	Lĕ	jŭl	p	f	♌	Leo.
6	V	au	p	p]	♍	Virgo
7	Líb	se	p	ĭ	♎	Libra
8	Sc	oc	s	ŭ	♏	Scorpio
9	Să	no	p	ă	♐	Sagittarius
10	Că	de	k	t	♑	Capricornus
11	Aquă	ja	n	s	♒	Aquarius
12	Pĭscĕ	feb	ba	d	♓	Pisces

1. The method is this : To the day of the month (+ 11 for the old style) add the number signified by the numerals *n, ou,* &c. the Sun (—30, if above 30) is in the degree of the sign corresponding to the day of the month.   e. g. Feb. 10 + 11 (for the old style) +11 (for the numeral *ba*)=32—30=2° of ♓.

2. Thus : From the day on which March 1st happens (V. March) for any other month, count forward so many days as are signified by the numerals *a, f,* &c.   e. g. Mar. 1st, 1737, was Tuesday : therefore Apr. 1st [counting (*f*) 4 onwards, Tuesday being one] is

Friday: and, consequently, the 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th, are Fridays ˙ whence may be known the rest. [N.B. Jan. and Feb. are reckoned from Mar. of the preceding year.]

———

SUN.

THE TIME OF ITS RISING EACH DAY.

8 Jăn-*o.*[1]   7 Febr-*ei.*   6 Mar-*bў.*   5 Apr-*ou.*   4 M-*as.*†
4 Júl-*p.*   5 Aug-*at.*   6 Sept-*ad.*   7 O . . *be.*   8 Na-*l.*†
†JUN-*da, the* Longest, *i fi.*[2]——— the Shortest, *ei boi,*
    DECEM-*da.*⊥

FOR THE INTERMEDIATE DAYS.

Sought, into 60, by All, gives *Min.* fewer 1st line,
    more 2d.[3]

THE TIME OF ITS SETTING EACH MONTH, &c.

Setting's the complement of rising to 12; and, doubled,
    the day gives.[4]

CYCLE AND DOMINICAL LETTER.

Cycle's the remainder of year-more-9 by *ek:*[5] if 0, *ek.*[6]
ek cycle's A; *ep,* B; and so on;[7] e'ery 4th has 2[8] (next
after these 3ds; *d* E, *au* G, *a-y* B, *bo* D, *aei* F, *de* A,
    dau C) and
FORMER is used till Feb-*do,* in Leap-years; and, after,
    the LATTER.

———

TO FIND THE SUN'S PLACE IN THE ZODIAC, V. SIGNS.

1. i. e. On *Jan.* 4, the Sun rises at 8.
2. i. e. On *Jun.* 21, New style (which is the *Longest* day) the Sun rises at 3 h. 43′.
3. i. e. The day *sought* (reckoned from the day of the Sun's rising) multiplied into 60, and divided by the number of *All* the days between the day of the Sun's rising (specified) in any month, and the day of its rising in the next. *gives* the *Minutes fewer* (or,

to be subtracted from the hour specified) in the *1st line ; more* (or, to be added) in the *2d line*.——e. g. Apr. 13, I would know when the Sun rises. By 5 Apr-*ou* I find that the day sought (reckoned from the day of the Sun's rising, viz. the 9th) is 4 [for 9 + 4 = 13.] Then $4 \times 60 = 240$: and $240 \div 36$ (the number of All the days from 5 Apr-*ou* to 4 M-*as* : i. e. from 9, the day the Sun rises at 5 in April; to 16, the day the sun rises at 4 in May) = 6′ [and $\frac{24}{36}$ i. e. by reduction] 40″—5 h. (the day it rises on the 9th of April) = 4 h. 53′, 20″, then, therefore, the Sun rises on that day, viz. Apr. 13.

4. Thus, Dec. 21, New style, the Sun rises at 8 h. 17′: *the complement of* its *rising to* 13 is 3 h. 43′ [for 8 h. 17′—12 h. = 3 h. 43′.] The Sun, therefore, *sets* at 3 h. 43′: *and* this, *doubled, gives* the length of *the* day, viz. 7 h. 26′: shorter by 9 h. 8′ than the longest; which (by the same calculation) will be found to be 16 h. 34′.

5. e. g. $1737 \times 9 = 1746 \div 28 = 62$ (the number of revolutions since Christ) remainder 10, for the number of the cycle.

6. i. e. If there be *no remainder*, it will be (*ek*) the 28th, or last year of the cycle.

7. i. e. The dominical letter answering to the year of the cycle 28 is *A;* to 27, *B; and so on* (backwards) to G, the 7th and last: after which returns A, B, &c.

8. e. g. *Every* 4th (or Leap year*) *has* 2 dominical letters : the *latter* of which is used after Feb. 24, the intercalary day ; which is therefore denoted by the same letter as the 23d.——N. B. For the readier finding the dominical letter answering to any number of the cycle, I have given (in parenthesis) those of every third : thus (*aei* F) F answering to 18 (one of the 3ds there specified), 17 (the next 4th, reckoning backwards) will be G A ; 16, B ; 15, C ; &c.

For the readier finding Leap-year, the rule is this: " *Year-sought divide by* 4; *what's left will be, for leap-year,* 0; *for past,* 1, 2, *or* 3." e. g. $1737 \div 4 = 434$: remainder 1, for 1st after leap-year

CHRONOLOGY.

ROMAN MANNER OF DATING.

(1) Kal. Non. Id.   (2) Pridie.   (3) Tert. quart: (nb
  The day sought subtract from
One mŏre thăn Ide-None-days; *Two* more thăn th
  months, fŏr thĕ Kalends.

I. (i. e.) For the days on which the Kalends, Nones, Ides of an
month happen (V. Months) write (e. g.) *Kal.* Dec. on the kalend
of December, viz. the 1st day of December. (2) On the day pre
ceding each of them, write (e. g.) *Pridie* Kal. Dec. i. e. pridie ke
lendas decembris, on the day before the kalends of December, vi:
the 30th of November. (3) For the days backward, write *Terti*
Quarto, &c. i. e. on the 3d, 4th, &c.
II. To find any of the days, e. g.——(1) 10th of December
What, in the Roman style? Answ. 10—14 (*One more than the day*
the ides happen on=4. i. e. 4to id. Dec. Again (2) 4to id. De
What, in the English style? Answ. 4—14=10 i. e. the 10th (
December.——(1) 20th of November: Say 20—32 (*Two more tha*
the number of the days in the month)=12 i. e. 12mo. kal. Dec. (2
12mo. kal. Dec. say 12—32=20.

EPOCHAS.

THEIR COMMENCEMENT IN THE JULIAN PERIOD

World	*panf*	764 of the World		*from the* creation (A.M. or O.C.)
Christ*	*opaf*	4714 of Christ		birth of *Jesus Christ* (A.D.)
Act	*óski*	4683 Actian		defeat of Anthony at *Actium.*
Agon.capit.	*opnou*	4799 Capitoline		institution of the *Capitoline* games.
Báb	*doke*	2482 Babylonian		beginning of the *Assyrian* monarchy.
Cyr	*obki*	4183 of Cyrus		end of the captivity under *Cyrus.*
Del	*efan*	2419 Deluge		Noah's universal *Deluge.*
Dioclesi	*onnoi*	4997 Dioclesian		persecution under *Dioclesian.*
Exod	*idáp*	3217 Exodus		*Going* of the Israelites *out* of Egypt.
Heg	*util*	5335 Heǵira		*Flight* of Mahomet to Mecca.
Indict	*uzel*	5025 Indictions		institution of the *Indictions.*
Juli	*ospa*	4671 of Julius		reformation of the calendar under *J. Cæsar.*
Nábon	*inaup*	3967 of Nabonassar		reign of *Nabonassar* king of Babylon.
Olympic	*inik*	3938 Olympic		institution of the *Olympic* games.
Philip	*ótni*	4393 Philippic		succession of *Philip* to Alex. the Great.
Rom	*insa*	3971 Rome built		building of the city of *Rome* (U.C.)
Sel	*ofyt*	4403 Contracts		reign of *Seleucus* king of Syria, &c.
Spanish	*ospau*	4676 Spanish		defeat of the *Spaniards* by Calvinus.
Tróy	*tute*	3532 Troy taken		taking of the city of *Troy.*
Yezdegir	*utof*	5344 Yezdegirdic		death of *Yezdegird* king of Persia.

* CHRIST born A.M. *fyzo.* Jew-*tpaud.* Greek, ecc-*louf:* civil-*ulzou.*

TO FIND

1   { *The year of the Julian period corresponding to any year in any Era.*

2   { *Any year of any Era by the corresponding year of the Julian period.*

1)   { JUL——for *After* add Comm-less-1——for *Afore* take from Comm.

2)   { ER——*After*, Comm-less-1 take for Corr——but *Afore*, Corr. from Comm.

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1. *What year of the* JULIAN *Period* is the year 1737 (1) before Christ? (2) after Christ?————Answ. (1) 1737 (before Christ) —4714 (the year of the *commencement of the Christian era in the* Julian period) = 2977. (2) 1737 (after Christ) + 4713 (the *commencement-less-*1)=6450, the year of the Julian period.

2. *What year of the* CHRISTIAN *Era* is the year of the Julian period (1) 2977? (2) 6450?————Answ. (1) 2977 (the year of the Julian period *corresponding* to the year of the era sought) —4714 (the *commencement* of the Christian era)=1737. (2) 6450 (the *corresponding* year)—4713 (the *commencement-less-1*)=1737.

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*FOR THE NUMBER OF YEARS FROM THE CREATION TO THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

——The *Christian* vulgar era commences in the year of the world 4004, Jan. 1. [according to Helvicus, Isaacson, &c. 3948.]——The *Jews* place the creation of the world, Later by 242 years, viz. in 3762, Oct. 7.—— The *Greek* historians, on the authority of the septuagint, Sooner by about 1490, or 1500 years, viz. the ecclesiastical, in 5494; the *civil*, in 5509.

FESTIVALS, HOLY-DAYS, FEASTS, &c.

IMMOVABLE.

CHRIST.

Nát-de,*du*.[1]   Círc-ja,*b*.   Epiph-ja,*s*.   Lámm-au,*b*.
HoRood-se,*bo*.   Transf-au,*s*.

MARY.

Ann-măr,*el*.   Púr-feb,*e*.   Nat-se,*k*.   Vís-jul,*e*.   Cónc-
de,*k*.   Ass-au,*al*.

SAINTS.

All-nŏv,*ă*.   And-nov,*iz*.   Bap-jun,*ef*.   Bárnaby-jun,*ab*.
Barth-aug,*éf*.   George-apr,*et*.   James-jul,*du*.   Innŏcĕnt-
dec,*dei*.
John-dec,*doi*.   Luke-o,*ak*.   Mark-ápri,*du*.   Márti-
novemb,*ad*.
Mátt-se,*da*.   Paul-jan,*du*.   Pet-jun,*dou*.   Phíl Jaco-
may,*a*.
Sim Jud-o,*ék*.   Ste-de,*dau*.   Tho-dec,*da*.   Válentine-
feb,*af*.

ROYAL FAMILY, 1737.

Cór-o,*ba*.   Prócla-jun,*ab*.   Born,King-o,*ty : seít*.
Queen-mar,*a : seid*.
Wáles-ja,*ty : pyp*.   -cess-n,*ak*.   AnOr-o,*de : pўn*.
Ame-ma,*iz : pab*.
Car-ma,*iz . pát*.   Will-apr,*al : peb*.   Már-fe,*de : pet*.
Loui-d,*p : pef*.

TERMS, AS IN 1737.

Terms hold weeks *al :* dáys Hilar-*eb*.   East-*ép*.   Trin-
dy, Mich-*tau*.
Hil from ján-*di* to feb-*be*. —— Mich from óc-*do* to
nov-*ek*.
East, wĕd-*e* áfter, begins : ends, áfter ascénsion, mond-*a*.
Trin, frĭday áfter, begins ; and ends 3d wédnesday after.
Vac. holds weeks *toi :* dáys Hilar-*oit*.   East-*ap*.   Tr-*abs*.
Mich-*us*.

Lády-mar,*el*.   Midsum-jun,*ef*.   Mich-sep,*dou*.   Chri-dec,*al*.

STATE HOLIDAYS.

Fíre-sep,*e*.   Powd-no,*l*.   Márt-ja,*ty*.   Réstor-may,*dóu*.
Revo-feb,*at*.

MOVABLE.

[1]BEFORE AND AFTER EASTER.[2]

1 $\Big\{$ Sept-*st*.[2]   Sex-*us*.   Shrove-*ón*.   Qua-*fe*.   Lent-*os*.
        Pál-*p*.   Maund-*i*.   Good Fri-*d*.

EASTER's the first Sunday after first Full-moon after
March-*da*.

2 $\Big\{$ Low-*oi*.[2]   Róga-*tu*.   Asc-*in*.   Whits-*on*.   Trín-*lau*.
        Ad-*eta*.

EMBER-*days*.   We Fri Sát, after Quá Whit Ho Róod
Luci-*dec*,*at*.

EASTER TABLE.

PASCHAL-FULL-MOONS FOR THE GOLDEN NUMBERS, WITH THE
HEBDOMADAL LETTERS.

1	A	*l*	d	7	M	*iz*	e	14	A	*be*	d
2	M	*el*	g	8	A	*bei*	c	15	A	*a*	g
3	A	*bi*	e	9	A	*oi*	f	16	M	*ea*	c
4	A	*e*	a	10	M	*eoi*	b	17	A	*n*	a
5	M	*ed*	d	11	A	*bu*	g	18	M	*-eou*	d
6	A	*by*	b	12	A	*f*	c	19	A	*-boi*	b
				13	M	*eo*	f				

USE OF THE TABLE.

Súm from Hebdóm to Domín (of the year sought) ádd
to the Month's day.

Synonyms, &c.

Ash-wednesday, 1st day of lent.   Candlemas, purifi-
cation of the virgin M.   Crucifixion, good-friday.   Holy-
thursday, maundy.   Holy-week, last of lent.   John the

Baptist, midsummer. Parasceue, good-friday. Passion-
week, last of lent. Pentecost, whitsuntide, whitsontide.
Processioning - day, ascension - day. Quinquagesima,
shrove-sunday. Shor-(Shur-)thursday, maundy-thurs-
day. Twelfth-day, epiphany.

1. i.e. The *nativity* of Christ is on *Dec.* 25, and so of the rest.
2. i.e.——*Septuagesima*-sunday is *(st)* 63 days *before* Easter
70 before the octave of Easter]——*Low*-sunday is *(oi)* 7 days
after Easter, and so of the rest.
3. The *Easter-table* consists of 5 verses, each ending at a period-
mark ; and may be read thus : " One-ald, two-melg, three-ăbĭ e.
our-Aĕă, five-medd," &c.—Its *Use* is to find Easter-sunday for
ever. V. n. 4.
4. e. g. A. D. 1737, the golden number is 9, the dominical lette.
B., then, against 9 (in the table) the hebdomadal letter is F., from
thence to the dominical B. are (g a b) 3 ; which added to apr. 7
the day of the month, in the table) gives apr. 10, for Easter-sun-
day.——So A. D. 1736, golden-number 8, 1st dominical letter C ;
then from C (in the table) to C (dominic.) 7 + apr. 18=apr. 25.

GEOGRAPHY.

In the following verses (which contain as much, I
think, as is necessary to charge the memory with by way
of foundation) I have given the most general divisions of
the several parts of the terraqueous globe ; beginning, in
each, with the most northerly parts, and, in descending
southwards, proceed (to the right) from west to east : so
that children, with a few hints and occasional helps, may
be able to find them, by themselves, and thereby fix them
better in their memory ; after which they will easily get
the verses by heart, and be well prepared to consult the
gazetteer, or to go through any system, with pleasure, to
good advantage.

LAND.

Continents, Isles, Peninsulas, Isthmus, Capes, Mountains.

CONTINENTS.

EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, AND AMERICA.

AF (8) Bar (féz mor a tún tripo bárc) Bi (dar) Eg⫶
  (ălex cair)

Zaár (zu) Ne (tómb) Nubⁱ ʿḍáng) Gui (ma whý b
  lo c áng) Ethi (mon caf)

AM (23) Green Brít Wa La Cán Acad Eng Jer
  Pén Mary Virg Car

Geor Kent.   Flór (aug pens) Mex (guád me ta jⁱ
  chi guat hon ver)

Firm (pa ca már venez ánd gra po cóm dari) Pé
  (quito lím charc)

Am: Brăsⁱ (sál seba vin) Chil (já) Para (guai tuc
  plat) Mag

AS (5) Tăr (ă síb che thi) Túrk (tu na cúrd sy dⁱ
  ár) Pe (der isp gomb)

Ind (mōg āg beng: vis go bi mál: pe to sí co) Cʰ
  pek nank

EUR (18) Nor-*berg.* Swede-*stock.* (Scot-*ed'n.* Ire
  dúblin. E-*london.*

Dén-*cŏp.* Hŏl-*amst.* Fland-*brúss.* Ge-*vién.* Po-*wɑ*
  Russ-*peter:* France-*par,*

Switz-*basil.* Húng-*presb.* Port-*lisb.* Spáin-*mad.* Itál
  ro. Tu-*constant.*

AFRICA.

Barbary comprehends the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco
Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca. *Bildulgerid:* Daara
Egypt: (ch. cit.) Alexandria, Cairo. *Zaara:* (ch. prov.
Zuenziga. *Negroland:* Tombute. *Nubia:* Dangola
Guinea: Malaguette, Whydaw, Benin, Loango, Congo
Angola. *Ethiopia:* Monemugi, Monomotapa, Caffraria

AMERICA.

Greenland, New-Britain, New-Wales, Labrado⫶
Canada, Acadia or Nova Scotia, New-England, Ne

ersey, *Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina,*
Georgia, Kentucky. Florida: (ch. towns) St. Augustine,
Pensacola. *Mexico:* (ch. prov.) Guadalajarra, Mechu-
can, Tabasco, Jucatan, Chiapa, Guatimála, Honduras,
Terágua. *Terra - Firma:* Panama, Carthagéna, St.
Martha, Venezuela, Andalusia, Granada, Popayan,
Comana, Darien. *Peru:* Quito, Lima, Los-Charcos.
Amazonia. *Brazil:* (ch. cit.) St. Salvador, St. Sebastian,
St. Vincent. *Chili:* St. Jago. *Paraguay:* (ch. prov.)
Guaira, Tucuman, Rio-de-la-Plata. *Terra-Magellanica.*

ASIA.

Tartary: (ch. prov.) Astrachan, Siberia, Chenyang,
Thibet. *Turkey:* Turcomania, Natolia, Curdistan,
Syria including Palestine, Diarbec, Eyraco - Arabic.
Persia: (ch. cit.) Derbent, Ispahan, Gombroon. *India:*
(ch. prov.) empire of the Great Mogul (Agra, Bengal)
Visiapour, Golconda, Bisnagur, Malabar, Pegu, Ton-
quin, Siam, Cochinchina. *China:* (ch. cit.) Pekin,
Nankin.

EUROPE.

Norway: (ch. cit.) Bergen. *Sweden:* Stockholm.
Scotland: Edinburgh. *Ireland:* Dublin. *England:*
London. *Denmark:* Copenhagen. *Holland:* Amster-
dam. *Flanders:* Brussels. *Germany:* Vienna. *Poland:*
Warsaw. *Russia:* Petersburgh. *France:* Paris.
Switzerland: Basil. *Hungary:* Presburg. *Portugal:*
Lisbon. *Spain:* Madrid. *Italy:* Rome. *Turkey:*
Constantinople.

————-

CAPES, ISLANDS, PENINSULAS, AND MOUNTAINS.

CAPES : La Li St-*éng.* Fi Vi-*spáin.* Bla Ve Góod-
afri. Cóm-*malab.* Horn-*fueg.*

ISLES : Zĕ-*den*. Az-*pŏ*. Sä Sic Ca Cy-m*éd*. Ma Ca
    bárb. He-*gui*. Mad-*eth*.
Mald Ceyl Súm Bo Su Jáv Phi Mo Ladr-*ind*. Newf-*l*
    So-*south-seas*.
Bér-*flo*. Ba Cú Jam Hi Ríc, Carib (ánt ne mo barb
    mex. Fueg-*mag*.
PEN : Jŭ-*de*. Mó-*gre*. Pre-*tárt*. Afri. Cámb. Mala
    índ. Mex-*amer-north*.
MOUNT : Chĕvĭ-*scot*. Pyr-*spain*. Alps-*ít*. Cauc
    tárt. Apalach-*n-am*.

CAPES.

Land's-end, Lizard, Start-point (of) *England*, Finister
St. Vincent's, *Spain*. Blanco, Verd, Good-Hope, *Afri*
Comorin, *Malabar*. Horn, *Fuego*.

ISLES.

Zealand (in) *Denmark*. Azores (west of) *Portug*
Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, Cyprus (in the) *Mediterrane*
Madeiras, Canaries (against) *Barbary*. St. Helé
Guinea. Madagascar, *Ethiopia*. Maldives, Ceyl
Sumatra, Borneo, Sunda, Java, Philippines, Moluco
Ladrones, *East-Indies*. Newfoundland, *Labrador*.
ciety-Isles (in the) *South-Seas*. Bermudas (agaii
Florida. Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Hispanióla, Po
Rico : Caribbees (Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, Bar
does) *Mexico*. Fuego, *Terra-Magellanica*.

PENINSULAS.

Jutland (in) *Denmark*. Morea, *Greece*. Pre
Tartary. Africa, Cambaya, Malacca, *East-In*
Mexico, *North-America*.

MOUNTAINS.

Cheviot (between) *Scotland* and *England*. Pyre
Spain and *France*. Alps, *Italy* and *France*. Cauc
(in) *Tartary*. Apalachian, *North-America*.

WATER.

Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Straits, Lakes, and Rivers.

CEANS : Hyp. Ethi. East. Alt-West. Paci-South-
del Zur. Ice.

EAS : Ba *de-Swede.* Chan-*éng.* Med-*eu,áfr.* Black-
eu,as. Casp-*tartar.*

ULFS : Bo Fi-*swéde.* Ven-*itál.* Red-*arab.* Pers.
Béng. Baff Hu-*north-am.*

TRAITS : Sound-*bált.* Gi-*med.* Hél-*bla.* Ba-*réd.*
Sun-*in.* Húd-*bu.* Da-*baff.* Mag.

AKES : Lad O-*russ.* Ne Lo-*scot.* Ge Lu-*switz.*
Baba-*pérs.* Bo-*ne.* Par-*firm.*

IV. Vŏ-*că.* Dan-*bla.* Rhi-*ger.* Rh Eb Níl-*me.*
T Eu-*pers,* Ga-*be.* Mis-*mex.*

OCEANS.

Hyperborean or northern.   Ethiopian.   Eastern
tlantic or western.   Pacific or south, or mare del
ur. Icy near the south pole.

SEAS.

Baltic, east of *Denmark* and *Sweden.*   Channel,
uth-east of *England.*   Mediterranean, between *Europe*
d *Africa* and part of *Asia.*   Black sea, between part
Europe and *Asia.*   Caspian, in *Great Tartary.*

GULFS.

Of Bothnia and of Finland, in *Sweden.*   Of Venice,
st of *Italy.*   Red-sea, between *Arabia* and *Africa.*
rsian Gulf.   Bay of Bengal, in *Asia.*   Baffin's and
dson's Bays, in *North America.*

STRAITS.

Sound (of the) *Baltic.*   Gibraltar, *Mediterranean.*
ellespont, *Black-sea.*   Babelmandel, *Red-sea.*   Sunda,
lian-ocean.   Hudson's, *Button's-bay.*   Davis's, *Baffin's-*
.   Magellan, *South America.*

LAKES.

Ladoga and Onega, western part of *Russia.* Loc
Ness and Lomond (in) *Scotland.* Lakes of Gene
and Lucern, *Switzerland.* Babacombar, *Persia.* Bo
nou, *Negroland.* Parime, *Terra Firma.*

RIVERS.

Volga (falls into the) *Caspian-sea.* Danube, *Blac
sea.* Rhine, *German-ocean.* Rhone, Ebro, Nil
Mediterranean. Tigris, Euphrates, *Persian - gu
Ganges,* bay of *Bengal.* Mississippi, bay of *Mexico*

A MORE PARTICULAR ACCOUNT

of the several countries of Europe may be exhibited,
as to give a precise idea of the situation of each su
division, after the manner of the following specimen;
which (beside what was proposed in general, note
such as are contiguous *Southward,* are *joined ,* as
weLa-: such as are contiguous *Westward,* are *hyphene*
as in Che-De- &c.

ENGLAND.

ITS FORTY COUNTIES.

Nor cum-dúr: weLa-yórk: che-de-not-linc: shróp-st
le-rut norf:

Hér-wo-wa-nórtha: Bed-hunt-cámb-suff: mon-gl-óx
buck-hert-ess.

Som--wilt--bérk--middlesex: corn--dev--dors--hám
surrey-kentSuss.

FIRST MERIDIANS

ON EITHER SIDE OF TENERIFFE.

(Eást) London-*as.* (West) Fer-*d.* Jag-*s.* Nícol
Corvó-*bei.* Bras-*bou.*

Abbreviatures.

Ferro St. Jago. St. Nicholas, coast of Brasil.

The Dutch placed the first Meridian at Teneriffe ; the French,
ce 1364, at Ferro, two degrees west of Teneriffe : others, vari-
ly, as in the memorial verse. In most of the French maps, and
se copied from them, two degrees must be allowed on such as
calculated on the Dutch plan, to make them correspond ; as,
example, Hamburgh is there said to be *long.* 29° 20′ E. conse-
ntly in the French maps it will be found in 31° 20′, and in
ilar manner are all the rest. Many modern geographers usually
v calculate the first Meridian from the capital city of the state
which each resides : the English reckon from the Royal Obser-
ory at Greenwich, near London ; the North Americans from
ladelphia, situated 75° 8′ W. from London ; and several of the
nch from Paris, 2° 20′ E. of London.

HISTORY.

BIBLE.

The several Books of it, with the time of their writing.

OLD TESTAMENT.

ITS THIRTY-NINE BOOKS

h-jŏb : *ápty.*[1] Mo-pent : *bog.* Jósh : *boly.* Sám-
ju-ki : *bazy.*
v : *byly.* Sol-pro-can-ecc : *ath.* Mórd-e : *toz.*
E′z-chr : *ety.* Neh : *eg.*

PROPHETS.

. *kse.* Jo : *eig.* Am : *peíp.* Hose : *oieil.* Is :
păuy. Nah : *puk.*
: *put.* Jér : *sta.* Zeph : *áutz.* Haba : *syn.* Ezĕ :
loul. Obadi : *lkoi.*
iel : *ull.* Hag : *léz.* Zechari : *udz.* Málachi :
touoi.

NEW TESTAMENT.

ITS TWENTY-SEVEN BOOKS.

Matt-*fa.*[2] Mar-*ot.* Thess-*lét.* Pe-*lo.* Gal Cor Róm
    loi. Luke-*sa.*

Phíl Col Ephés Phile Jàme-*se.* Heb Act-*si.* Timot
    Tít-*su.*

Tim Peter-*aup.* Jude-*pá.* Revel-*ous.* John-*noí* ——
    [3]*doi* in *iau.*

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1. i. e. *Elihu* is more probably supposed to be the author of
book of *job,* about 1730 years before the birth of Christ.
Moses, the author of the *pent*ateuch, flourished in the year bef
Christ 1400. And so of the rest.———N. B. *Ezra* is thought
the Jewish doctors to have writ the *chr*onicles [the 36th chap
of Genesis, the last of Joshua and Jeremiah ; and to have revi
and settled the canon of the Old Testament.]

2. i. e. *Matt*hew writ his Gospel about the year of our Lord
And so of the rest.

3. i. e. 27 books (from the year 41 to 97) in 36 years.

------◆------

ENGLAND.

ITS KINGS, SINCE THE CONQUEST, WITH THE COMMENCEM
OF THEIR REIGNS.

WILL Conq-*sau,*[1] Ruf-*koi.* HEN 1st-*ag.* STEPH-
    HE sec-*buf.*

RICH 1st-*bein.* JOHN-*ann.* HEN 3d-*das.* EDWA
    1st-*doid.*

Ed 2d-*typ,* 3d-*tép.* Ri sec-*ipp.* HEN 4th-*toun,* 8
    fat,

5th-*fed.* Ed 4th-*faub,* 5th, RY 3d-*feït.* HE 7th-
    8th-*lyn.*

ED 6th-*lóp.* MARY-*lut.* ELS-*luk.* JAME 1st-*syt.*
    1st-*sel.*

CAR 2d-*són.* JAME se-*seíl.* WILL MA-*sein.* ANN-
    GEO-*paf, pep.*

1. i. e. *Will*iam the *con*queror began his reign (accounting the year to begin January 1) A. D. 1066.——N. B. 1000 is omitted throughout this list.

———◆———

MONARCHIES.

THE GRAND OR UNIVERSAL ONES, THEIR RISE, FALL, AND CONTINUANCE.

ASS : Nĭn(A.M.)-*ăpók*, Sar-*tetú* (Bᴀʙ-*ifan*, Pᴇʀs-*táuboi*, Gʀᴇᴄ-*isel* ÷

Cáss-ma-gre. Lys thrac-he-bós. Ptolem aé-lib-a-pál-sy. Seleuc as.)

ROM : Jŭl-*inýd*, Jov-*otat* ÷ East, Wést : taken Cón-*loze*, Rom-*otun*:

Alar(A. D.)-*obz*. Attĭ-*flă*. Géns-*ful*. Od-*ops*. Theód-*oni*. Tot-*lop*.

————

i. e. The——Assyrian Monarchy begun in *Ninus* (A.M.) 1748, ad ended with Assaraddinus in 3235 ; being swallowed up by he Bᴀʙylonian, which ended (with Nabonadius) in 3419, (when *'yrus* reigned over all Asia,) so the kingdom was translated to he Pᴇʀsians : from whom (by the conquest of Darius Codomannus) a 3617, Alexander translated it to the Gʀᴇᴄians : after whose eath, in 3625, it was (÷) divided (after the confusion of a few ears) among four of his followers. *Cassander* had *macedon* and reece : *Lysi*machus had *thrace*, with those parts of Asia that order on the *hellespont* and the *bosphorus* : *Ptolemy* had *ægypt*, *'bya*, *arabia*, *palestine*, and *cœlo-syria* : *Seleucus*, all the rest of sia. The —— Rᴏᴍᴀɴ monarchy begun with *Julius* Caésar, in 902 ; and ended in Jovian in 4313 : after whose death it was ÷) divided into the *Eastern*, and *Western* empires : the former f which ended by the taking of *Constantinople* (under Constantine 'alæologus) in 5402 ; the latter by the taking of *Rome* (under [onorius) in 4359, A. D. 410, by *Alaric*, king of the Goths ; after *hom* it was overrun and ravaged by *Attila*, king of the Huns, in 51 ; by *Genseric*, the Vandal, in 455 ; by *Odoacer*, king of the [eruli, in 476 ; by *Theodoric*, king of the Ostrogoths in 493 ; 'otilas, the Ostrogoth, in 547.

WAR.

BODIES OF SOLDIERS.

R] Déc-*by*. Cen-*ázy*. Man-*eg*. Turm-*ig*. Cohor-*áug*
Legi-*auth*. Ph-*eith*.[1]

E] Comp-*uz,ag*. Squad-*ag,eg*. Ba-*lg,eíg*. Brigad
áth,bag. Reg-*ig,auth*.[2]

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1. The ROMAN *Legion* consisted of (at a medium) 6000 men
though the number was different, at different times, from 3000 t
6666. And, in proportion, the other bodies, viz. *Decuria*, 1(
Centuria, 100. *Manipulus*, 200. *Turma*, 300. *Cohort*, 60(
Phalanx, 8000.
2. An ENGLISH *Regiment* is from 300 to 1000 men. And, i
proportion, the other bodies, viz. *Company*, 50-100. *Squadron*
00-200. *Battalion*, 500-800. *Brigade*, 1000-1100.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PHYSICS.

ANNUITIES.

THEIR VALUE, FOR SEVERAL AGES OF LIFE.

A-*bz,dei*.[1] Az-*bĭ,fo*. Ez-*bĕ,pei*. Iz-*bă,pe*. Oz-*ăz,ŭ*
Ol-*n,oub*.
Uz-*ou,eb*. Ul-*k,ub*. Auz-*oi,sy*. Aul-*ău,lo*. Oiz-*l,i(*

---

1. i. e. for (A) 1 year of age, the value of an annuity is *(bz,de*
0·28 years' purchase. And so of the rest. V. Halley, ap Lov
thorp, vol. iii. p. 669.

ARKS.

OF NOAH, AND OF THE COVENANT OR TESTIMONY, THEI
DIMENSIONS IN CUBITS.

(Cov) L-*e,re*. Br-*á,re*. D-*a,ré*. (NOAH) L-*ig*. Br-*u*
D-*íz*; for Birds-*eg*, Qu-*ag*.

i.e. The *Ark*——of the COVENANT was a sort of Chest in Length, Breadth, *Depth*, 2½ : 1½ : 1½.——of NOAH was a sort of Ship, 300 : 50 : 30: sufficient to hold (with food, &c.) all kinds of *Birds* (viz.) 200; *Quadrupeds*, 100. Vide Gen. vi. 15. Exod. xxv. 10.

ATMOSPHERE.

ITS HEIGHT, WEIGHT, ELASTICITY, &c.

Atmosphere (HIGH miles-*óz*[1]) on a foot-square présses *esauz* pounds;

On 15 feét (for a man) tuns-*al:* when leást, tun-*a,re* less;[2]

WEIGHING as 1 —— to (water) *eig* —— to (mercury) *azth eig.*[3]

CÓMPREST, on Eárth, to *atpaun;*[4] by Art, 60 times more, to *kesboz.*

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1. As appears by a calculation, made by M. de la Hire, from the crepuscula.

2. As appears by calculations made from the Torricellian experiments. V. Jurin, ap Varen. 1. 6. 19. 7.

3. i.e. The weight of air compared to that of water, is as 1 to 800, &c. V. Hauksbee's Exper.

4. i.e. The common air we breathe, near the surface of the earth, is compressed, by the bare weight of the incumbent atmosphere, into a 13769th part of the space it would take up, were it at liberty. V. Boyle, ap. Wallis. hydrost. 13. Philos. Trans. n. 181.

DIVISIBILITY

OF MATTER, ACTUALLY GREAT.

By great EFFLUVIA, ín a long tíme, bodies lóse but a small weight.[1]

Candle, an inch, convérted to LIGHT, —— gives párts a nonillion.[2]

1. As is evident in perfumes, &c.

2. At which rate there must fly out of it, as it burns, in the second of a minute, 418,660,000.000,000.000,000.000,000.000,000.000,000.000,000 particles; vastly more than 1000 times 1000 millions the number of sands the whole earth can contain; reckoning 10 inches to 1 foot, and that 100 sands are equal to 1 inch. V. Nieuwent, Rel. Phil. vol. iii. p. 858.

DUCTILITY

OF BODIES, VERY GREAT.

Microscópical SPIDERS[1] spín at-a-tíme, at least, threads-*auth*.

GLASS may be dráwn[2] as a web, and knit to the 4th ŏf a line space.[3]

GOLD, on Silver-wíre, is drawn[4] to the párt of an inch-*bom*.

---

1. i.e. Such as are not visible but by a microscope.

2. "As fine as a spider's web;" but not long enough to be woven.

3. i.e. So, that the space in the middle of the knot shall not exceed one 4th of a line, or one 48th of an inch.

4. "To the 14-millionth part of an inch in thinness;" and yet is so perfect a cover to the silver, that there is not an aperture to admit alcohol of wine (the subtilest fluid in nature) nor even light itself. Reaumur.

EVAPORATION

FROM WATER, ITS QUANTITY.

FOOT-squăre, bў héat, in a day, *eváporates* hálf of a wine pint.[1]

So, Medi tuns-*udkým*;[2] near a thírd more than's brought by the rivers.[3]

---

1. According to experiments made by Dr. Halley, ap Miscell. Curios. vol. i. To which it may be added, that the winds do sometimes carry off more than rises by heat.

2. Estimating the *Medi*terranean at 40 degrees long, and 4 broad.

3. V. Rivers; and, consequently, from the whole watery sur-face abundantly enough to furnish all the dews, rains, springs, rivers, &c. that are conveyed into the ocean.

MAN.

LIFE, MARRIAGE, PARTS, PERSPIRATION.

LIVE, out of *ág*, but—at *Aú, so*[1]—at *As, fy*—ăt *Es, dŭ* —ăt *Is, bau*

&——at *Os, ăz*——ăt *Us, au*——&——at *Aus, ĭ*—— ăt *Ois, a.*

MARR. *a* in *ázf:*[2] bir-*f*[3] (to búr as *a,áu* to *a*[4]) máles-*bo* to fem-*at.*[5]

BONES-*cni.* MUSCLES-*len.* TEETH-*íd*——BLOOD as *ag* to *aauy,*[6]

Béats, in an hour, times-*óth:* and an óunce, at a tíme, is discharged:[7]

52 féet in a mínute; as sépt-*ag* to 1 ĭn thĕ extremes.[8]

PERSPIRE through póres (*belth*-whereof by óne grain of sànd may be covered)

5 părts ŏf 8 (ă dăy's foód) from hours 5, after méals, to the 12th, 3.[9]

———

1. i. e. Of the children born, out of 100, there are living at 6 years of age, but 64. And so of the rest. V. Halley, ap. Low thorp, vol. iii. p. 669.———N. B. On observations of this nature, drawn from the bills of mortality, is computed the value of *an-nuities* for different ages of life. V. Annuities.

2. i. e. 1 in 104 *Marry.* King.

3. i. e. Marriages, one with another, do each produce 4 births. Derham.

4. i. e. *Births* to *Burials* are as 1·6 to 1. Derham.

5. i. e. *Males*, born, *to Females*, are as 14 to 13. Graunt.

6. i. e. In a body, weighing 160 pounds, 100 thereof are *Blood;* understanding thereby not only the fluid contained in the veins and arteries; but also that in the lymphæ-ducts, nerves, and the other vessels, secreted from it, and returned into it. Keil.

7. i. e. 250 pounds in an hour; at the rate of the whole mass in 24 minutes.

8. i. e. The blood is driven out of the heart into the great artery with a velocity which would carry it 52 feet in a minute : a velocity to that of its motion in the remotest branches, as 100 septillions [7th period] to 1.

9. Within 5 hours after eating, there is perspired about 1 pound from the 12th to the 16th scarce half-a-pound.   Sanctorius.

———◆———

RIVERS.

THE QUANTITY OF THEIR WATERS.

At Kĭngstŏn-bridge, THAMES (yards Broad-*ág*, Deep-*i*)
    2 mile an hour Runs:[1]
tuns-*ezm igth* in a day; rh e ti po ni do niest nieper
    akdoim.[2]

———

1. In a day, 48 miles, 84,480 yards ; which multiplied by (3 times 100, the profile of water at the bridge, viz.) 300 yards, gives 25,344,000 cubic yards of water, i. e. 20,300,000 tuns.

2. The most considerable rivers that fall into the MEDITERRANEAN sea are the *Rhone, Ebro, Tiber, Po, Danube, Nile, Don, Niester, Nieper.* Each of these is supposed to carry down 10 times as much water as the Thames, (not that any of them is so great ; but so to allow for the other lesser rivers that fall into that sea.)   Now the water of the Thames being computed, as above, at about 20,300,000 tuns ; the 9 rivers aforesaid will amount, each, to 203,000,000; in all, 1,827,000,000 tuns. V. Evaporation.

MEMORIAL VERSES,

ADAPTED TO THE GREGORIAN ACCOUNT, OR NEW STYLE.

———◆———

TO KNOW IF IT BE LEAP YEAR.

Leap year is given, when four will divide
The cent'ries complete, or odd years beside.

EXAMPLE FOR 1752.

4) 52 (0, Leap Year
———
13

EXAMPLE FOR 1800

4) 18 (2, not Leap Year
———
4

———

TO FIND THE DOMINICAL LETTER.

ivide the cent'ries by four; and twice what does
remain,
ake from six; and then add to the number you gain
he odd years and their fourth; which, dividing by
seven,
hat is left take from seven, and the letter is given.

EXAMPLE FOR 1752.

$$4\,)\,17\,(\,1$$
$$-\quad 2$$
$$4 \,-$$
$$2$$
$$\mathbf{6}$$
$$-$$
$$4$$
$$52$$
$$13$$
$$-\quad 7$$
$$7\,)\,69\,(\,6$$
$$-\quad -$$
$$9 \quad 1 = A.$$

BY THE DOMINICAL LETTER, TO FIND ON WHAT DAY OF THE WEEK ANY DAY OF THE MONTH WILL FALL THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

At Dover dwells George Brown, Esquire,
Good Christopher Finch, and David Frier.*

EXAMPLE FOR MAY 9, 1752.

A being the Dominical Letter.

1 May = B = Monday
7
—
8 = Monday
1
—
9 = Tuesday.

---

* See this noticed at page 94.

TO FIND THE GOLDEN NUMBER, CYCLE OF THE SUN, AND ROMAN INDICTION.

When one, nine, three, to the year have added been,
Divide by nineteen, twenty-eight, fifteen:
By what remains each cycle's year is seen.

EXAMPLES FOR 1752.

<div style="text-align:center">

1752   1752

1   9

</div>

$19) 1753 (92$ $28) 1761 (62$

    43   81

     5 = G. No.   25 = Cy. S.

         1752

           3

$15) 1755 (116$

    25

   105

  15 = Rom. Indict.

A GENERAL RULE FOR THE EPACT.

Let the cent'ries by four be divided; and then
What remains multiplied by the number seventeen;
Forty-three times the quotient, and eighty-six more
Add to that; and dividing by five and a score;
From eleven times the prime, subtract the last quote,
Which, rejecting the thirties, gives th' epact you sought.

EXAMPLE FOR 1752.

4) 17 (1   G. No.= 5
    — 17   11
    4   —
   43   55
   —   11
  172   —
   86   30) 44 (1
   17   14=Epact.
   —
25) 275 (1

———

TO FIND THE EPACT TILL THE YEAR 1900.

The prime wanting one, multiplied by eleven,
And the thirties rejected, th' epact is given.

EXAMPLE.

G. No. = 5
        1
        —
        4
       11
       ——
  30) 44 (1
       14 = Epact.

———

TO FIND EASTER LIMIT, OR THE DAY OF THE PASCHAL FUL
      MOON, FROM MARCH 1, INCLUSIVE.

Add six to the epact, reject three times ten,
What's left take from fifty, the limit you gain:
Which, if fifty, one less you must make it, and even
When forty-nine too, if prime's more than eleven.

EXAMPLE.

Epact = 14
6
. .
20
50
—
30 = Limit.

TO FIND EASTER DAY.

If the letter and four from the limit you take,
And what's left from next number which sevens will make;
Adding then to the limit what last does remain,
You the days from St. David's to Easter obtain.

EXAMPLE.

Limit = 30   A = 1
5   4
—   —
25   5
28 = next sevens
—
3
30 = Limit
—
33 Days
31 = March
—.
April 2 Easter Day.

TO FIND THE AGE OR CHANGE OF THE MOON.

Janus 0, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
8, 8, 10, 10, these to the epact fix,
The sum, bate 30, to the month's day add,
Or take from 30, age, or change, is had.

EXAMPLE, MARCH 10, 1752.

$$\text{Epact} = 14$$
$$1 = \text{No. of the Month}$$
$$\overline{}$$
$$15$$
$$10 = \text{Day of the Month}$$
$$\overline{}$$
$$25 \text{ Days} = \text{Moon's Age.}$$

30
15
—
15 March = Change.

———————

TO FIND THE TIME OF THE MOON'S COMING TO THE SOUTH,
AND OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

Four times the Moon's age, if by five you divide,
Gives the hour of her southing: add two for the tide.

EXAMPLE.

Moon's Age, 9 days
4
—
5) 36 (7 h.
1
12 m = ⅕ h.

h. 12 m. p. m. = Southing.
12 = High Water.
—
9

APPENDIX.

Horace, in the above words, alluded to the Art of Memory, (Mnemonica) more than once praised by Cicero, who has also given precepts for the improvement thereof, in the third book of Rhetoric addressed to Herennius, where he says, "the Art consisted of fixing in the mind, upon certain conspicuous places, and on images formed of the things to be remembered and that were applied in order to those places; which last mentioned served instead of paper, and the images as so many words, whose regular pplication performed the office of writing." Quintilian likewise mentions Mnemonics in his "Institutes of an Orator," and Pliny notices them in his "Natural History," though the original inventor was the Greek poet Simonides, who, at a feast, recited a poem in honour of Scopas, victor in wrestling at the Olympic games, who gave the entertainment; but having digressed in praise of Castor and Pollux, his patron would pay only half the sum promised, saying he must get the other part from those deities who had an equal share in his performance. Immediately after, Simonides was told that two young men on white horses must needs speak with him. He had scarce got out of the house, when the room fell down, all the persons in it were killed, and their bodies so mangled, that they could not be known one from another: upon which Simonides recollecting the place where every one had sat, by that means distinguished them. Hence it came to be observed, hat to fix a number of places in the mind in a certain order, was a help to the memory. This action of Simonides was afterwards improved into an art, the nature of which is this: form in the mind the idea of some large place or building, divided into a great number of distinct parts, ranged and disposed in order: frequently revolve these in your thoughts, till able to run them over one after another without hesitation, beginning at any part: then impress upon your mind many images of living creatures, or any

other sensible objects most likely to be soonest revived in the memory. These, like short-hand or hieroglyphics, must stand to denote an equal number of other words, not otherwise so easily to be remembered. When therefore you have a number of things to commit to memory in a certain order, place these images regularly in the several parts of your building: and thus, by going over those parts, the images placed in them will be revived in the mind; which will give the things or words themselves in the desired order. The advantage of the images seems to be, that, as they are more likely to affect the imagination than the words, they will be more easily remembered. Thus, if the image of a *lion* be made to signify *strength*, and this word be one of those I am to remember, and is placed in the porch; when, in going over the several parts of the building, I come to the porch, I shall sooner be reminded of that image than of the word *strength*. This is the artificial memory both Cicero and Quintilian speak of; but seems, indeed, a laborious way; fitter for assisting to remember any number of unconnected words than a continued discourse. Grecian orators also made use of the statues, paintings, ornaments, and other external circumstances, of the places where they harangued, for reviving, in progressive order, the topics and matter of their orations; and though among the Latins, Cicero averred that Mnemonics were the basis of his excellent memory, and their practice was cultivated by others, of whom Hortensius, Crassus, Julius Cæsar, and Seneca, are particularly noticed, yet it is not known that any modern orator has made use of this art; however, in allusion to it, we still call the parts of a discourse *places* or *topics*, and say, *in the first place, in the second place*, &c.

The science appears to have lain dormant in after ages, till Raimond Lullé, about the close of the thirteenth century, brought it once more into notice, and it has ever since been called "Lullé's Art."

Scepsius-Metrodorus, Carneades, Hippias, and Theodectes, among the ancient Greeks, practised or wrote upon this method. The principal Romans are mentioned above. The writers upon the art, from the time of Lullé to near the end of the seventeenth century, principally consisted of Marsilius-Ficinus, Grataroli, Bruschius, Muretus, Schenkel, Martin-Sommer, Horstius, Johnston, Morhof, and Paschius; with Gebelin in the eighteenth.

Muretus declares that he dictated between two and three thousand unconnected Greek, Latin, or barbarous words, to a young Corsican practising that art, who immediately spoke them regularly in order, and afterwards repeated the same backwards without any error, asserting that he would undertake to say thirty-six thousand words in a similar manner.

Lambert or Lamprecht Schenkel, born at Bois-le-Duc, in 1547, acquired celebrity for his discoveries in the Mnemonic art, and to propagate these, he travelled through the Netherlands, Germany, and France; where his method was inspected by the great, and transmitted from one university to another. Schenkel brought himself through every ordeal, to the astonishment and admiration

of his judges. The rector of the Sorbonne, at Paris, permitted him to teach his science at that University; and Marillon, Maître des Requêtes, gave him an exclusive privilege for practising Mnemonics throughout the French dominions. His auditors were, however, prohibited from communicating this art to others, under a severe penalty. Schenkel delegated the licentiate Martin-Sommer, and invested him with a regular diploma for circulating his art, under certain stipulations, through Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and the neighbouring countries. Sommer now (1619) published a Latin treatise on this subject, under the title of "Brevis Delineatio de Utilitatibus et Effectibus admirabilibus Artis Memoriæ." In this he announces himself as commissioned by Schenkel to instruct the whole world.

"A lawyer," says he, "who has causes to conduct, may, by the assistance of my Mnemonics, stamp them so strongly on his memory, that he will know how to answer each client, in any order, and at any hour, with as much precision as if he had but just perused his brief. And in pleading, he will not only have the evidence and reasonings of his own party at his fingers' ends, but all the grounds and refutations of his antagonist also! Let a man go into a library, and read one book after another, yet shall he be able to write down every sentence of what he has read many days after at home. The proficient in this science can dictate matters of the most opposite nature, to ten, or thirty writers, alternately. After four weeks' exercise, he will be able to class twenty-five thousand disarranged portraits within the space of a few minutes."

The Art of Memory is little more than the art of attention; and this method of it, which appears more connected with Egyptian hieroglyphics than has generally been thought, seems to consist in nothing else but a certain method of coupling or associating the ideas of things to be remembered, with the ideas of other things already disposed orderly in the mind, or that are before the eyes.

Many have been the attempts to assist the memory. Some have had recourse to medicine, such as Horstius, Marsilius-Ficinus, Johnston, and others. That good health, a good digestion, and a mind free from care, are helps in this respect, is an old observation. That attention, application, frequent recapitulation, are necessary, is known to every one. But whether, besides natural health, and parts, and the exercise of our faculties, art may not give a further assistance to memory has been a question.

Within the present century this science has been revived and greatly studied in Germany and France; Dr. Klüber published at Erlangen, in the year 1802, a German translation, illustrated by notes, of "Gazypholium Artis Memoriæ per Schenkelium," which the Doctor has entitled "Compendium of Mnemonics, or the Art of Memory, at the beginning of the seventeenth Century, by L. Schenkel and M. Sommer;" but the modern restorer of this art is M. Aretin, who exacted from his pupils a promise not to write down his lectures; and though he permitted one pupil, M. Kaest-

ner, to teach at Leipsic, yet it was on the express condition of
not allowing his hearers to write. According to a book, said to
have been composed by a child of twelve years of age, in the cata-
logue for the September fair at Leipsic, 1806, Mnemonica may be
so taught as to give a memory to individuals of every age.

In France, the celebrated astronomer M. de Lalande bears tes-
timony to the following facts: " I have witnessed the extraordi-
nary effects produced on the memory by the method of M. de
Feinaigle: one of his pupils is able to repeat, in any order, with-
out the least mistake, a table of fifty cities in all parts of the
world, with the degrees of longitude and latitude in which they
are situated; the same is the case with chronology: in the ' Annu-
aire' I have inserted 240 dates from ancient and modern history,
and M. de Feinaigle's scholars repeat them all—an astonishing aid
in the study of geography and history!''

Neither has this science been unattended to in Great Britain;
for, besides Johnston already mentioned, who was a Scotch physi-
cian, practising at the courts of James and Charles I. Mnemonics
are frequently mentioned by the great Chancellor Bacon, as in his
"Treatise on the Advancement of Learning;" his "Natural History,''
wherein he states, " The brains of some creatures, when their
heads are roasted, taken in wine, are said to strengthen the me-
mory: as the brains of hares, hens, deer, &c. and this faculty
seemeth to be incident to those creatures that are fearful.'' In the
tract " De Augmentis Scientiarum," Bacon recommends theatrical
action as an assistant to memory, and also alludes to the system of
Simonides as founded on the theory of emblems, by saying, " Em-
blem reduceth conceits intellectual to images sensible, which
always strike the memory more forcibly, and are therefore the
more easily imprinted, than intellectual conceits.'' In the " Novum
Organum'' the science is again mentioned under the appellation of
" Order or Distribution in respect to places, furniture, persons,
animals, plants, words, letters, characters, &c.''

Dr. Thomas Fuller, the author of the " History of the Worthies
of England,'' was also an adept at this art; he would repeat five
hundred strange words after twice hearing them, and make use of
a sermon verbatim, if he once heard it: after one inspection, he
told in exact order, both forwards and backwards, the name of every
sign from Temple Bar to the furthest part of Cheapside, in the city
of London; he would write the first words of a number of lines
near the margin of a sheet of paper, then, by beginning at the head,
would so completely fill up every line, and without spaces, inter-
lineations, or contractions, so connect the whole, that the sense
would be as perfect, as if regularly written in the ordinary way.

The following works were also expressly published on this sub-
ject: " Mnemonica, or the Art of Memory, drained out of the pure
Fountains of Art and Nature, digested into three books; also a
Physical Treatise of Cherishing Natural Memory; diligently col-
lected out of divers Learned Men's Writings. By John Willis,
Batchelour in Divinity, in 1661.''

This author's method commences with rules for remembering common affairs, next words, then phrases, afterwards sentences, and long speeches. The second book treats of remembering without writing, next by certain verses purposely borne in mind and by extempore verses. The third treats of Repositories, in which is a print of an imaginary building of hewn stone in form of a theatre, where all things intended to be remembered are supposed to be arranged in order, and he gives various specimens of ideas to exemplify his plan.

"The Art of Memory, a Treatise useful for all, especially such as are to speak in public. By Marius D' Assigny, B. D. 1699."

This gentleman's mode begins with a chapter on the soul or spirit of man, and in the succeeding chapters, after treating of memory, temper, &c. he gives in the sixth a number of receipts for cleansing the hair, comforting the brain, and strengthening the memory, by means of plasters, ointments, and powders, and in his other chapters proceeds with some instructions for remembering words and things ; as, for instance, he states, that "others, instead of a house, palace, or building, have chosen such beasts as answer to all the alphabetical letters in the Latin tongue, dividing every one into five parts, viz. head, fore feet, belly, hinder feet, and tail, so that by this means the fancy may have one hundred and fifteen places to imprint the images of memorable things."

Heidegger, who about the year 1740 styled himself Surintendant de Plaisirs d'Angleterre, at the Opera in the Haymarket, excelled Dr. Fuller, by being able to repeat the names of all the signs in their due order on each side of the way from Charing Cross to Aldgate, a space containing near one thousand four hundred houses, most of which at that period had signs.

Dr. Rees, editor of Chambers's Cyclopædia says, "Mnemonic tables exhibit in a regular manner what is to be remembered of the same subject. And although the sciences ought to be taught scientifically as much as possible, and every thing should so be placed as to be intelligible, and demonstrable from what has proceeded, yet tables ought not to be rejected, as they are helps to retain the doctrines of which the mind has had a sufficient evidence. In such tables the properties of things are to be expressed concisely ; illustrations and demonstrations should be left out, as the proposition should have been made sufficiently clear and certain before it is registered in the table—hence the contents of such tables ought only to be definitions and propositions relative to the subject. If a subject require a long table, it may be subdivided into smaller, by making first one of the most general heads, and referring from each of these to a separate table ; by this means the order and connexion of the whole will be preserved. Such tables would produce a local and artificial memory of great use to the retention and recollection of things: they would greatly tend to a distinct view of the properties of their subjects, and facilitate recapitulation. Besides, as the expressions used in such tables ought to be concise, so as just to excite the idea of the object to

be remembered, soon after that idea has been acquired; after (some time) a certain obscurity will be found in perusing th tables, which will give timely warning that our ideas begin to fade and that they ought to be renewed; and this may be done witho. much trouble, if not delayed too long.''

"Men complain of nothing more frequently (says Beattie in the 'Theory of Moral Science') than of deficient memory: and indeed every one finds, that, after all his efforts, many of the ideas which he desired to retain have slipt irretrievably away; that acquisitions of the mind are sometimes equally fugitive with the gifts of fortune; and that a short intermission of attention more certainly lessens knowledge than impairs an estate. To assist this weakness of our nature, many methods have been proposed; all of which may be justly suspected of being ineffectual: for no art of memory, however its effects may have been boasted or admired, has been ever adopted into general use: nor have those who possessed it appeared to excel others in readiness of recollection or multiplicity of attainments. The reader who is desirous to try the effect of those helps, may have resource to a treatise entitled 'Grey's Memoria Technica, or Method of Artificial Memory:' but the true method of memory is attention and exercise.''

A writer in the "Monthly Magazine" for September, 1807, under the signature of Common Sense, tells us the Art of Mnemonics is founded simply on the powers of association in the human mind. Every person who has twice travelled the same road, will probably have brought to his recollection, during the second journey, the feelings of his mind, the subjects of conversation, and other trivial incidents which occurred during his first journey, the moment he comes again within sight of the successive objects; these recollections will take place exactly in the same order as the objects which bring them again before the mind. All that is wanted to enable us to retrace any set or succession of ideas, is an unvarying continuity of objects with which we can associate them. Any person who wishes to try an experiment on this power of association, need only make use of the succession of rooms, closets, staircases, landing-places, and other remarkable spots or divisions of his own house. Let him apply any word or idea to the several parts, in determined order, and he will find it almost impossible, in recalling the same, not to associate the idea or word previously annexed to each part; for example, a person may learn the succession of the kings of England in ten minutes, by annexing the name of each succeeding monarch to the successive rooms, &c of the house, regularly descending or ascending; but any other permanent and familiar class of objects will, in general, answer the purpose better. I was educated in the vicinity of Oxford-street, and the streets running therefrom, south and north, (beginning at Charles-street, Soho-square, and proceeding to Park-lane, and back again on the other side to Hanway-yard,) are the permanent and familiar objects I use for the purpose of successive association. The counties in England, the kingdoms and countries throughout

the world, the villages, and other objects on a great road, or the streets of a city, are all well suited to this business of association, and any of them may be taken indifferently by various persons, according to their acquaintance therewith. The greater the variety of ideas connected with this set of objects, which may be called *the associating key*, the more easy and certain is the power of recollection. By this method I once committed to memory, in a single morning, the whole of the propositions contained in the three first books of Euclid, with such perfection, that I could for years afterwards specify the number of the book on hearing the proposition named, and recite the proposition on hearing the number and the book; and have frequently, in mixed companies, repeated backwards and forwards from fifty to a hundred unconnected words, which have been but once called over. To prove the simplicity of the plan, I taught two of my own children to repeat fifty unconnected words in a first lesson, of not more than half an hour's continuance.

K

CHRONOLOGICAL WORDS

ON DR. GREY'S PLAN.

Cre*othf*, the creation of the world, 4004 years A. C.
Del*etok*, the deluge, 2348.
Bab*etheop*, the building of Babel, 2247.
Argon*atlou*, the Argonautic expedition, 1359.
Lycurg*oudau*, the birth of Lycurgus, 926.
Olym*pois*, the Olympic games, 776
Rom*put*, the foundation of Rome, 753
Ninev*syd*, the destruction of Nineveh, 602.
Marath*ony*, the battle of Marathon, 490.
Alexander*ilau*, the birth of Alexander, 356.
Ips*iza*, the battle of Ipsus, 301.
Cheron*itei*, the battle of Cheronæa, 338.
Pharsal*ok*, the battle of Pharsalia, 48.
Philipp*od*, the battle of Philippi, 42.
Acti*ta*, the battle of Actium, 31.
Jes*it*, the resurrection of Jesus Christ. A. D. 33.
Herculan*oin*, the destruction of Herculaneum, 79.
Jerusal*oiz*, the destruction of Jerusalem, 70.
Rom*oaz*, Rome sacked by Alaric, 410.
Rom*opy*, Rome being taken by Odoacer, 470.
Mahom*upa*, the birth of Mahomet, 571.
Mahom*audd*, the Hegira of Mahomet, 622.
Mahom*sid*, Mahomet's death, 632.
Jerusal*stau*, Jerusalem taken by Omar, 636.
Charlem*oife*, the birth of Charlemagne, 742.
Charlem*eiyz*, Charlemagne crowned at Rome. 800.
Alfr*eiouz*, Alfred divided England into counties, &c. 890.
Canut*azap*, Canute became king of England, 1017.
Macb*azoy*, Macbeth usurped the throne of Scotland, 1040.
Willi*azsau*, England conquered by William of Normandy, 106
Crusad*azoul*, the first crusade commenced. 1095.
Henr*ag*, Henry I. commenced his reign, 1100.
Ghibel*aglo*, the Ghibelines and Guelphs disturbed Italy, 1154
Jerusal*agkoi*, Jerusalem taken by Saladin, 1187.
Constantinopl*adyd*, Constantinople taken by the French a
Venetians, 1?02

Turk*adouk*, the Turkish empire commenced under Othman, 1298.
Bannock*ataf*, the battle of Bannockburn, 1314.
Crec*atos*, the battle of Crecy, 1346.
Poic*atlau*, the battle of Poictiers, 1356
Otterb*ateik*, the battle of Otterburn, 1388.
Tamerl*afyd*, the victory of Tamerlane at Angoria, 1402.
Agincour*afal*, the battle of Agincourt, 1415.
Columb*afoud*, Columbus discovered Hispaniola and Cuba, 1492.
Cabot*afoun*, Sebastian Cabot landed in North America, 1499.
Maximil*alyz*, Maximilian divided Germany, 1500.
Luther*alboi*, Luther commenced the Reformation, 1517.
Charl*albou*, Charles V. elected emperor, 1519.
Rhod*alde*, Rhodes taken, 1522.
Pav*aldu*, the battle of Pavia, 1525.
Rom*aldoi*, Rome taken by Charles V. 1527.
Pass*alud*, the treaty of Passau, 1552.
Verv*alouk*, the peace of Vervins, 1598.
Prag*asez*, the battle of Prague, 1620
Barbad*asel*, the planting of Barbadoes, 1625.
Lutz*asid*, the battle of Lutzen, 1632.
Westphal*asok*, the treaty of Westphalia, 1648.
Nimeg*baupei*, the peace of Nimeguen, 1678.
Revol*askei*, the revolution in Britain, 1688.
Gibralt*apzo*, Gibraltar taken by Admiral Rooke, 1704.
Blenhei*boiyf*, the battle of Blenheim, 1704.
Malpla*boizou*, the battle of Malplaquet, 1709.
Dettin*apot*, the battle of Dettingen, 1743.
Fonten*boifu*, the battle of Fontenoy, 1745.
Minden*aplou*, the battle of Minden, 1759.
Grenad*apoin*, Grenada taken by the French, 1779.
Bastil*apkou*, the Bastile destroyed, 1789.
Louis*apni*, Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793.
Camperd*apnoi*, the Dutch defeated off Camperdown, 1797.
Nil*apnei*, the battle of the Nile, 1798.
Sering*apnou*, the taking of Seringapatam, 1799.
Trafalg*akyl*, the battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
Regen*akba*, Prince of Wales appointed Regent 1811.
Mosco*beibe*, the burning of Moscow, 1812.
Waterl*akal*, the battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Geo-fob*cidy*, accession of George IV. 1820.
Napo*beida*, the death of Napoleon Buonaparte, 1821.
Will-fob*eity*, accession of William IV. 1830.

CHRONOLOGICAL EXERCISES

ON DR. GREY'S METHOD OF ARTIFICIAL MEMORY.

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FORM memorial words expressive of the era of the building Babel, 2247 years before Christ.

The building of Thebes, 1493.
The building of Corinth, 1320
The building of Tyre, 1252.
The burning of Troy, 1184.
The building of Carthage, 869.
The foundation of Byzantium, 658
The taking of Babylon by Cyrus, 538.
The battle of Salamis, 480.
The battle of Mantinea, 363.
The battle of Arbela, 331.
The taking of Corinth by the Romans, 146.
The battle of Pharsalia, 48; and the death of Julius Cæsar, years A.C.
The commencement of Trajan's reign, A.D. 98.
The commencement of Aurelian's reign, 270.
Charlemagne sole monarch of France, 772.
The battle of Roncesvalles, 778.
The commencement of the reign of Alfred, 872.
The commencement of the reign of Canute, 1017.
The commencement of the reign of Stephen, 1135.
The commencement of the reign of Margaret of Norway, 1286
The battle of Angoria, 1402.
The battle of Barnet, 1471.
The revolution in England, 1688
The battle of Dettingen, 1743.
The siege of Gibraltar, 1779.
The destruction of the Bastile, 1789.
The union between Great Britain and Ireland, 1800.
The surrender of Alexandria to the British troops, 1801.

THE USE OF THE INDEX.

———◆———

THE following Index may be useful in two respects: either as
it will serve to try the proficiency of the learner, who may exercise
himself in resolving and explaining the memorial words, thus sepa-
rated from their proper classes, and intermingled with each other,
(which will at the same time be a means to fix them the better in
his memory;) or, as it may be to those who are a little acquainted
with the art, but have not charged their memories with the *technical*
ines, a *ready help* to answer many questions in chronology, geo-
graphy, history, &c. without the trouble of searching for them in
the tables: to make which the easier in the historical and chrono-
ogical part, it was thought proper to add a letter or two at the end
of each word; by the help of which, and the beginning of the words
together, any one, who is but tolerably acquainted with history,
and is master of the general key, will readily know what the words
stand for.   The principal abbreviations are as follow:

AB. Archbishop of Canterbury.
Ær. Æra or epocha.
B. Battle.
B. R. Bishop of Rome.
C. Council.
Ep. Epistle, *i. e.* the time of
   writing it.
Ev. Evangelist.
E. R. Emperor of Rome.
E. E. Emperor of the East.
E. W. Emperor of the West
F. Father.
H. Heretic, Schismatic, &c.
H. P. High Priest.
J. Judge of Israel.
K. King.
K. Ass. King of Assyria.
K. B. King of Babylon.
K. E. King of England.
K. Eg. King of Egypt.

K. Ju. King of Judah.
K. Is. King of Israel.
K. M. King of Media.
K. Ma. King of Macedon.
K. P. King of Persia.
K. R. King of Rome.
K. S. King of Syria.
L. Lawgiver, Learned **Man,**
   Author, &c.
Leg. Legate.
Mart. Martyr.
P. Pope.
Pa. Patriarch.
Ph. Philosopher.
Po. Poet.
Pr. Prophet.
Q. Queen.
W. War.
= Different **Names** of the same
   person

Those words which have no letter at the end of them, denote some fact in history; as Ab*aneb*, the calling of ABraham.

The italic letters represent the year before or after Christ. The small capitals M and P in the middle of a word denote the year of the world, or of the Julian period; as TroyP*ilta*, &c.

Be careful to give the right pronunciation; and note, that the accent, unless where otherwise marked, or when the penultima, or last syllable but one, is long by position, is always on the antepenultima, or last syllable but two.

INDEX

TO

GREY'S MEMORIA TECHNICA:

Containing the Chronological and Historical Words.

———◆———

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* This and several other words in the *Memorial Lines* are contracted, as A*bmets*, Al-*Sedd*, &c. &c.

Sec-Pe-Timaup Ep.......45, 46
Seleuc-as K. S........... .. 31
Seleucous, Sel-Caldfu,
 Ceraunecl, - Nitad &
 -Phaks K. S............27, 28
Semiranaul Q. Ass.......29, 30
Sennachoibo K. Ass.......21, 23
Sen=Sarg K. Ass.......... 26
Septepoi 10
Serakán-diz Pa........... 16
Serúgduku Pa............17, 18
Servups K. R. 33
Seth-áty-nad Pa........... 16
Séthikoif Pa. 17, 18
Sevérant E. R............35, 37
Sevpan K. Eg............23, 25
Sev=Seth K. Eg. 26
Shalluppe K. Is............ 20
Sheffs Pa................17, 18
Shembulk-aug Pa......... 16
Sidétboz K. S............27, 28
Sil-Itál-Nero L............ 44
Sim-Jig-Maccabot, & -sec-
 dap H. P. 28, 29
Sisyphálzo K. 29, 30
Smalcalloz................ 15
Smerd=Art K. P......... 26
Socrinn Ph............... 32
Sód-Gakoup 9, 10
Solomázal K. Is..........19, 20
Solun Ph...............ix. 32
Sophoclozoi Po........... 32
Sp-Athfaz K............. 45
Sp-invukk 15
S-Quinaleil P............42, 43
Stat-consularoso..........33, 34
Stat-regdol 33
Stephbil K. E. 12, 13
Steph-da K. E. 14
Stephede AB............. 46
Strab-Tib L............. 44
Stratfotod AB............ 46
Sudbutoik AB............ ib.
Superlid K. R............ 33
Swed-Berokib K.......... 45
Syl-dicteiz............... 34
Symmachezb L. 41, 42

Tacidoil E. R............ 36
Tacitázei L. 43, 44
Tam-Bajatóun 11

Témbybe Ær.............5, 6, 7
Temménne & Tempipze Ær. 8
Terakoik-dyl Pa........... 16
Terebes Pa..............17, 18
Tertuland F............40, 42
Teucbuzd K. 30
Thaumelf F............41, 42
Thebadel W..........30, 31
Theócreku Po............ 32
Theódoni K. Ostro-Goths.. 39
Theodótapu L. 41, 42
Theo-Júnozei E. E......37, 38
Theo-Magtoin E. E........ ib.
Theoph-Antask F........40, 42
Thesbdif 30
Thesle-t Ep. 45, 46
Tholett J. 18
Thom-Aquadsi L........43, 44
Thuansap L.............. ib.
Tiberbu E. R...........34, 35
Tibnen K. Is............19, 20
Tigráneit K. A..........27, 28
Tj-Timsu, Tim-secaup &
 Timosu Ep............45, 46
Tirhapyl K. Eg.........24, 25
Tirh=Tara K. Æth. 26
Titsu Ep................. 45
Titpou E. R............ 35
Totlop K. Ostro-Goths..... 38
Trajank E. R..........ix. 35, 37
Trentalol C. 40
Tren-decat-alfu C........ 15
Trihfoud..............33, 34
Triun 34
Trómekeb Ær. 8
Tróyabeit Ær........... 7
Troy-jas Ær............ 131
Troypílta Ær............ 8
Turk-Ottomadnoi 44, 45
Turnlaul & Tychblos L....43, 44
Tylíka 15

Valentaady H............41, 42
Valéreli E. R............36, 37
Val(en)tinitauf &Valentódo
 E.W. Valiso E.E. & Val-
 sikt E.W. 37, 38
Vespoiz E. R. 3
Vientaa C. 4
Vitelloiz E. R............ 3
Vitruv Jul L. 4

THE

CONSTRUCTION AND USE

OF THE

GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS.

———◆———

OF words consisting of two parts in the same character, joined with a hyphen, the first part denotes a city, town, people, &c. in a kingdom, region, or province, denoted by the latter: the words in *Italic* letters signifying places in ancient Geography, the words in *Roman* letters, places in modern Geography. Thus, *Abdér-thra;* Abdera, a town in ancient Thrace. Aginc-art; *Agincourt* in *Artois.*

Words in a parenthesis denote that the place represented by the first syllable or syllables, is one of those represented by the latter, as (Antig-lee) *Antigua,* one of the *Leeward* Islands ; (Cub-ant) *Cuba,* one of the *Antilles.*

The letters N. E. S. W. either following or in a word, denote the situation of a place ; as Antill-luc S. the *Antilles* Islands, South of the *Lucayos ;* Madéir-barb W. *Madeira* Isles, West of Barbary ; *AmNEmoab,* the *Ammonites* resided on the North-East of Moab. S. preceding a word signifies Saint.

The letters G.S. denote Sacred Geography.

A small capital at the end of a word denotes a particular portion or division of the region designed by the preceding letters ; as *Æqui-lat*N points out that the Æqui dwelt in Latium Novum ; Batch-tartaʀ, that Batchiserai is situated on the peninsula of Little Tartary.

Italics joined with a hyphen denote the latitude and longitude of a place : as, Agrêk-oit, the latitude of Agra 28 deg. the longitude 73.

Italics joined with a comma denote the proportion of the kingdom, &c. to Great Britain ; as Germt,ut, Germany to Great Britain as 3·53 to 1.

Italics joined without a hyphen generally denote the distance from London or Jerusalem ; as Par*del sc.* Paris from London about 225 miles ; Antioch*ig,* Antioch from Jerusalem about 300 miles.

Syllables joined with this mark = denote correspondent places of ancient and present geography · as *Ach*=livad, the ancient *Achaia,* the present Livadia.

VOCES GEOGRAPHICÆ.

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* The reader will find in this Index also, many of the words more fully expressed than they are in the body of the work.

N. B. These Indexes do not contain quite all the words, but it is hoped enough is inserted to answer every useful purpose.

FINIS.